83

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1911.

28/2008

Accn. No: 24857

No. of Pages: 80

25/2/08

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1912.

84

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

	PARA.	PAGE
Officers	1	1
Strength	2	2
Recruitment	2	2
Casualties	2	3
Conduct—*Departmental punishments*	3	3
Appeals	3	4
Judicial punishments	3	4
Rewards	4	5
Education	5	8
Provincial Training School, Vellore	5	8
Central Recruits' Schools	5	10
District Head-Quarter Schools	5	11
The work of the Sub-Inspectors	6	11
Cost	7	11
Village Police	8	12
Ghat Talaiyaris	8	12
Armed Reserves	9	12
Railway Police	10	13

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

	PARA.	PAGE
General character of the year	11	14
Total cognizable crime	12	14
Distribution of crime	13	15
Grave crime	14	15
Murders	15	17
Infanticide	16	19
Riots	17	20
Dacoity and robbery	18	21
House-breaking	19	23
Thefts	20	24
Cattle-thefts	21	24
Counterfeiting coin and currency notes	22	25
Swindling cases	23	25
Sedition	24	26
Other cases of note	25	26
Justifiable homicides	26	27

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

	PARA.	PAGE
Crime—How dealt with	27	28
Personal investigation	27	30
Attendance at Sessions	27	30
Property lost and recovered	28	30
Prosecutions	29	31
Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	29	31
Inadequate sentences	30	31
Escapes	31	31
Prosecution for false complaints	32	32
Cases found false after trial	32	32
Prevention—*Habitual criminals*	33	32
Houses of bad repute	33	34
Criminal gangs	33	34
Old offenders	33	35
Finger-Print Bureau	33	35
Security for good behaviour	33	36
Criminal Investigation Department	34	37
Execution of warrants	35	38
Inspection	36	38

CONCLUSION.

	PARA.	PAGE
Re-organization	37	39
New Police Order book	38	39
Work of officers	39	39
Summary	40	40

96

APPENDIX A.

	PAGE
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I) *	42—44
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II) *	45—47
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I) *	48—51
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II) *	52—55
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C) *	56
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police (Statement D) *	57, 58
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E) *	59, 60

APPENDIX B.

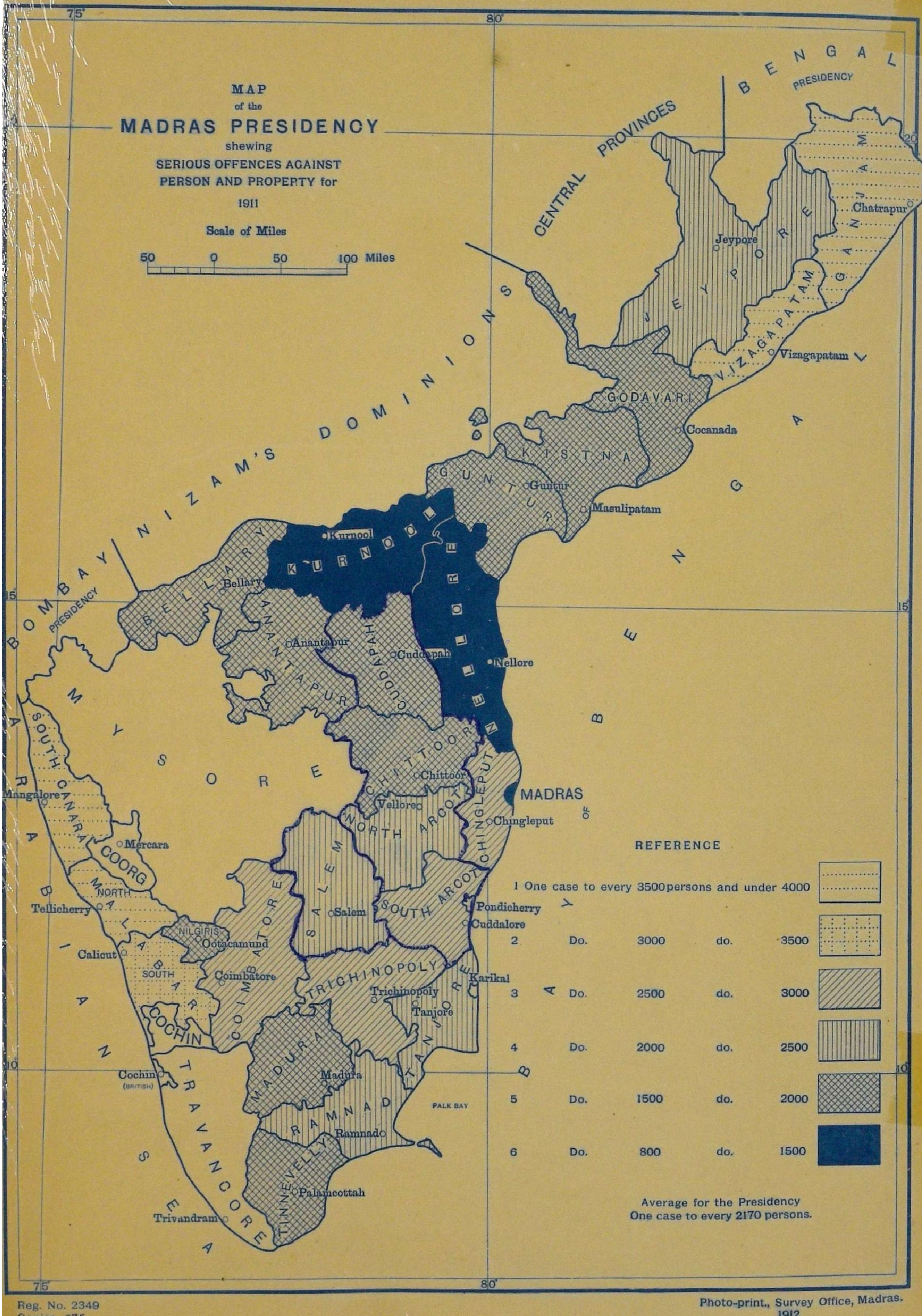
Administration Report of the Madras City Police .. .. 61—67

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code †	70, 71
Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths †	72, 73
Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial †	74

* Letter from the Government of India, No. 175, Home Department (Police), dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, J.D., dated 13th February 1908.
† G.O. No. 1571, J.D., dated 5th October 1901.



Reg. No. 2349
Copies 575

Photo-print., Survey Office, Madras.
1912

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Officers.

I was in charge of the department until the 22nd April 1911, when I proceeded on long leave, Mr. H. Douglas Robertson, the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, acting for me until I resumed charge on the 16th November, when he proceeded on two years' leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring continued to act as Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, throughout the year. Mr. B. C. Leggatt held charge of the Central Range until the 21st February when he went on long leave. Mr. P. Hannyngton and Mr. G. W. Lane successively acted as Deputy Inspector-General of the Range. Mr. H. Douglas Robertson, Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, took six weeks' privilege leave from the 3rd March prior to acting as Inspector-General and handed over charge to Mr. F. A. Dene who continued to act throughout the remainder of the year. Mr. P. B. Thomas remained in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department for the whole year.

The districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem were, on the 1st April 1911, reconstituted into five districts, viz., Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem, the number of police districts being thus increased from 27 to 28. As a result of the territorial changes effected during 1910 and 1911, two sub-divisions (Vellore and Tirukkōyilūr) were abolished, three others were newly formed with head-quarters at Karūr, Penukonda and Jammalamadugu respectively while the head-quarters of the sub-division of the Salem district were removed from Tiruppattūr to Hosūr and the major portion of the Madanapalle sub-division was transferred from Cuddapah to Chittoor district. Though my proposal to give a sub-division to the new North Arcot district has not been accepted by Government it has been found necessary to appoint a second Personal Assistant to the district to relieve the Superintendent of a portion of his heavy work and I am convinced that the Police of that district as well as of the South Arcot district would be considerably more efficient were each district given a sub-division.

The transfer of the head-quarters of the Superintendent of Police, Gōdāvari from Rajahmundry to Cocanada has not yet been effected pending the construction of the buildings required for which the approval of Government has been obtained since the close of the year.

There were again fewer changes of officers in charge of districts than in the previous year. There was no change in seventeen districts, only one in seven, two in three, and three in one, which were all due to the grant of leave and unavoidable transfers. As in the previous year Cuddapah was the greatest sufferer and it is hoped that this will not recur.

The number of sub-divisions that had to be left for a time without a separate officer in charge was eight and in only one case, viz., Bhadrachalam did the period exceed one month. The number of districts in which Superintendents had the services of Personal Assistants was the same as in the preceding year, viz., fourteen.

Two officers retired during the year, five Probationary Assistant Superintendents arrived from England, and a Deputy Superintendent of Police proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. An Inspector who was on other duty as Deputy

Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, Simla was promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent; and was seconded as he continued to be on other duty.

No further appointments of Deputy Superintendents were made during the year but six have been made since its close, three by direct recruitment and the rest by the promotion of Inspectors. The cadre is now nearly complete.

Strength: *Statement D, column 15.*

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,365, or 158 in excess of the number on the corresponding date of the previous year. The most important changes sanctioned during the year were (i) the constitution of an armed reserve at Vellore for the new North Arcot district, (ii) the additions made to the force in Tinnevelly district owing to the revision of the re-allocation scheme sanctioned for the district, and (iii) the reduction sanctioned in G.O. No. 1317, Judicial, dated 17th August 1911, both in respect of the training staff and the number of cadets under training in the Provincial Training school at Vellore.

The "temporary additional forces" shown at the end of the statement comprised the following:—(i) Plague force (1,503), (ii) Temporary private guards including Railway guards and Cocanada port police (98), and (iii) Government House guard in Madras (4).

Recruitment.

Although the addition to the sanctioned strength of the force was inconsiderable, the number of vacancies in the rank and file on the last day of the year was nearly as large as on the corresponding date of the previous year (2,318 as against 2,643). 3,086 men were enlisted during the year as against 3,942 in 1910 while the number of casualties somewhat exceeded the figure of that year. The question of recruitment is of great importance and I am at present in correspondence with Government on the subject. Turning to the districts in which it is most difficult to fill the ranks, Madura (325) and Bellary (324) had the largest number of vacancies but, as I write, the number in Madura has been somewhat reduced. I do not myself consider that the strict enforcement of discipline which Madura has experienced during the last three years has seriously affected recruiting, though it has no doubt kept a certain number of ne'erdowells out of the force. Labour of all kinds is now and has for some time been extremely well paid in Madura town and I learn that agricultural work in the district is more tempting than it was, owing to the introduction of Cambodia cotton. In Bellary, service in the police has never been popular, although the pay offered has for some time been higher and the physical standard required lower than in other districts. The district is thinly populated and there is in many parts of it a considerable demand for field labour, *e.g.*, in the wet lands along the Tungabhadra and Hagari rivers. Further, Bellary has now for a considerable number of years had a bad reputation for plague and it is not possible to recruit for it in other districts. It is true that we succeed in obtaining large numbers of men for temporary plague police but this is the case because such men are not subjected to medical examination, it is not possible to narrowly scrutinize their antecedents, while the work for which they are enrolled is entirely different from the work of the permanent force. I am inclined to think that in both Bellary and Madura, not to mention other districts, it would be advisable to enroll a fair proportion of men who cannot read and write and in doing so we are likely to obtain a better stamp of men *quâ* physique. Under our present system the duties of the large majority of the rank and file are such that education is not required. At the same time we must have a proportion of fairly well educated men to supply writer head constables for our police stations and I am constrained to urge once more that to meet this want we should be allowed to recruit a proportion of our head constables direct. It is from this class that the Sub-Inspectors to be recruited from the ranks must be found but, as matters are, we have no means of securing the stamp of men required and before long it will be found that there are few, if any, men in the rank and file fit to be promoted above the grade of head constable. While dealing with the subject of recruitment, I should allude to the fact that service in the police is now far less attractive than was formerly the case. The great prize of a constable's career under the old system was the appointment of station house officer, to which a large number of men could look forward, but

this has been taken away and no inducement worthy of consideration has taken its place. Our ranks are, it is true, on the whole fairly full, but it must be admitted that to obtain this result, during the last few years we have enlisted a number of men who would not have been admitted to the force under former conditions. I would bring my remarks on this subject to a close by stating that except in the case of the city of Madras, I am not prepared at present to propose to increase the pay of the constabulary. Such an enhancement of pay, however small, would be disproportionately expensive and, to constitute any real inducement, would necessarily have to be considerable. What I would suggest is that a fair proportion of illiterates should be admitted to the force and that the service should be made more attractive by permitting the direct recruitment of a number of head constables.

Casualties: Statement E, columns 31 to 36.

The total number of casualties in the permanent force was 3,103, as against 2,883 in 1910. The number of resignations is steadily increasing. It is reported that in Salem district resignations were tendered to avoid transfer to unpopular tracts, where recruiting is most difficult and to which men enlisted elsewhere must be sent. There was also an appreciable increase under "deaths."

Conduct: *Departmental punishments: Statement E, columns 10 to 13.*

	Percentage of departmental punishments. 1909.	1910.	1911.
For offences other than absence without leave	32·1	31·8	32·2
For absence without leave ...	6·9	9·2	10·2
For all offences including absence without leave	39·0	41·0	42·4

3. The ratio of departmental punishments to the actual strength on the last day of the year is given in the margin. Judged by these statistics, the conduct of the force showed no improvement. There was a slight increase both in the percentage of punishments for absence without leave and for other more serious offences. In regard to the latter, there was an increase in 16 districts as compared with the previous year, which was considerable in Anantapur, the two Railway Police districts put together and Gōdāvari. In Anantapur, I found fault with the late Superintendent early in the year for slackness, with the result that he proceeded to the other extreme. The average for the whole Presidency was exceeded in 13 districts as well as in Madras city, where the percentage was highest (46·0), as against 38·8 in 1910. The percentage for Madura was 36·3, which, though above the Presidency average, was considerably below the figure for the previous year. Since the issue of the Government's review of the Presidency Police report for 1910, I have, in each district that I have visited, gone into the question of punishment and have also made a special investigation in Madura district, the result of which I have already reported. I have found that punishments are on the whole carefully considered and inflicted with due discretion. It is difficult to understand why our Madras figures compare as they do with those of other provinces, unless it be the case that punishments are there differently recorded. It should be remembered that in this Presidency we have of late years, in order to fill our ranks, enrolled a number of men of an inferior stamp, a fact which must necessarily have enhanced the difficulty of the maintenance and enforcement of discipline, while it is not unfair to state that in this country the more actively supervision is exercised, the greater the number of punishments that have to be inflicted. This is illustrated by the percentage of the city of Madras (*supra*) for 1911, a year during a major portion of which the post of Commissioner was filled by an exceptionally capable officer who can be trusted to exercise his disciplinary powers with entire discretion.

The percentage of punishments for absence without leave was 10·2, while the figures for 12 districts showed an increase over this average. As regards this offence I have had occasion to notice that subordinate officers are apt to show a want of consideration towards the men as regards applications for short leave and this tendency I hope to discourage.

The total number of dismissals for all offences fell from 503 to 458, the decrease being noticeable in South Arcot and Salem. In Anantapur, however, it rose from 7 in the previous year to 25. The number of police officers punished by

suspension increased from 665 to 750, Gōdāvari reporting 62 as against 8 in 1910. In Madura only 12 police officers were suspended, while the number was 59 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the proportion of black marks awarded, which was 30·2 per cent. as against 30·0 in 1910. As this form of punishment at the commencement of a recruit's career serves no useful purpose, it has not been resorted to in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore.

As regards punishments in general, I have this year issued instructions to Superintendents forbidding the infliction of needless and vexatious penalties, urging the necessity of reducing the volume of punishments without relaxing discipline, suggesting for instance that, instead of receiving a specific punishment for a minor offence, a man might be transferred for a time from his station to the 15 per cent. reserve at head-quarters, where he could be subjected to various forms of disciplinary correction, while for serious misconduct in the case of a man with good record, it might be advisable to hold over the punishment for a stated period, so as to give him an opportunity and an incentive to avoid the punishment so deferred by good conduct and work. Before leaving this subject, I may perhaps mention the remarkable fact that while our figures as regards punishments are in excess of those returned by the other provinces in India, the reverse is the case when they are compared with those of the Ceylon police, a force which for a strength of 2,281 subordinate officers and men possessed in 1910 no less than 20 Gazetted European officers. The percentage of punishments in the Ceylon police for 1910 was 97·7, as against 41·0 in Madras. Here again it would appear to be the case that the punishments inflicted have been in proportion to the efficiency of the supervision exercised.

For torturing a prisoner in a murder case, an acting Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, a head constable and four constables of Ganjām district were dismissed the force and the appeal of the first named is now before Government. Two probationary Sub-Inspectors, a head constable and four constables of Gōdāvari district were similarly punished for complicity in a case of torture which ended in the death of the prisoner. The head constable was prosecuted, but the case broke down owing to the failure of the Inspector to take prompt action in investigating the case for which failure he was temporarily reduced. A constable of the Pattikonda sub-jail guard in Kurnool district was dismissed and the officer in charge of the guard reduced for a period of two years for allowing certain policemen to communicate with a prisoner.

Appeals.

The appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General, except in the Northern Range, was less heavy than in 1910, while that of the Inspector-General also slightly decreased. There was nothing remarkable about the results. As regards the twenty-two appeals to Government, the original orders were confirmed in nineteen.

Judicial punishments: Statement E, columns 14 to 21.

Two hundred and eighty-one members of the force were judicially punished during the year, of whom eight belonged to the temporary and 273 to the permanent force. Of the latter, 3 officers and 178 men were convicted of offences committed in their official and 92 men of offences committed in their private capacity. The majority of the convictions under the former head were as usual, under the Police Act XXIV of 1859 and section 223 of the Indian Penal Code. The number of convictions for extortion was four as against fourteen in 1910. A Sub-Inspector of Tanjore district who was in charge of a division caused hurt to a villager, because the latter refused to furnish information concerning the whereabouts of certain Korava offenders. He was convicted under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250. His dismissal followed. In South Canara district a Sub-Inspector, a head constable and a constable were prosecuted under sections 218 and 330 of the Indian Penal Code for preparing incorrect records with a corrupt motive and voluntarily causing hurt to several persons to extort confessions in a case of murder. The Sessions Judge convicted under section 218 and sentenced the Sub-Inspector to a fine of Rs. 50, in default to two weeks' simple imprisonment and the other two men to a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default to one week's simple imprisonment, while he acquitted all three on the other charge. Two Sub-Inspectors

and one head constable of Madura district who were under trial for extortion at the end of 1910 were acquitted by the Sessions Court during the year under report. A head constable and a constable of Kurnool district who tortured a prisoner in Pattikonda sub-jail were prosecuted, but the head constable absconded and committed suicide before the trial began. The constable was convicted and sentenced under section 323, Indian Penal Code, to suffer simple imprisonment until the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20. He was dismissed. A constable of Chingleput district who removed from a remittance box entrusted to him to be conveyed to a treasury, currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,000, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Numerous complaints of corruption and disorderly behaviour having been received against the constables of Dhone station (Kurnool district), it was found that several had been in the habit of exacting illegal gratifications on marriage and other festive occasions. Seven men were prosecuted under section 45 of the Police Act and sentenced to pay fines. They were also departmentally punished.

Rewards: *Statement E, columns 22 and 23.*

4. During the year the King's Police Medal was awarded to Mr. F. Fawcett (late Deputy Inspector-General of Police of this Presidency) and to seven members of the Madras Police, viz., Messrs. F. Armitage (Commissioner of Police, Madras City), C. C. Longden (Superintendent), C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar (Deputy Superintendent), Yusuf Ali Sahib, Khan Sahib (Inspector of Ganjam district), M. S. Chamnad (Sub-Inspector of South Canara district), Narayanaswami Nayudu (Head constable of Trichinopoly district) and Virabhadra Pillai (Head constable of Madura district). Six of these officers received their medals from the hands of His Imperial Majesty at Delhi. On the 16th February 1911, at Vellore, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley was pleased to present the King's Police Medals to five officers to whom they had been awarded. During the year the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon Messrs. V. Ramaswami Aiyangar and N. Ranganatha Rao (Deputy Superintendents). Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi (First-class Inspector) received the title of Khan Sahib and M.R.Ry. P. Subba Aiyar Avargal (First-class Inspector) that of Rao Sahib. The last-named two officers have since been promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent.

The system of awarding stripes to constables for good conduct was, with the sanction of Government, discontinued from the 1st January 1911. This accounts for the figure in column 23 of statement E appended to this report being considerably less than the corresponding figure for 1910.

The total amount of monetary rewards disbursed during the year (excluding Madras city) was Rs. 12,810 as against Rs. 16,021 in 1910, while the number of recipients was 2,197 as against 2,680. Variations were marked in Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Ganjām, Madura and Gōdāvari districts. As remarked by Government in the review of the police report for 1910, the personal element mainly accounts for these variations. The largest amount was disbursed in South Arcot district and the number of men rewarded was highest in Tinnevelly district. The figures for Ganjām district, viz., five persons and Rs. 19 were entirely out of proportion to the strength of the district. There was a very large increase in Madras city, 413 persons being rewarded to the extent of Rs. 1,982, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 103 men and Rs. 471.

The number of police officers and men who were rewarded by promotion for good work, rose to 44 from 27 in 1910 and the following cases deserve special mention :—Inspector M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Rao Avargal of South Canara district was promoted from second to acting first class, Inspector M. Abdul Rahiman Sahib of the same district from third to acting second class and Sub-Inspector M. S. Chamnad, also of that district, from fourth to third grade, all for creditable work in a torch-light dacoity case of 1910 and for other good work. The first-named has since been confirmed in the first class. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib, probationary Inspector of South Canara district, was confirmed as fourth-class Inspector, with effect from 1st March 1912, for specially good service in getting Mappilla cattle-lifters bound over under the security sections and in securing the conviction of a notorious receiver of stolen property.

The following police officers were granted rewards of Rs. 100 each. All these, with the exception of item (5), were sanctioned by the acting Inspector-General :—

(1) Inspector M.R.Ry. K. Chandrasekharam Pantulu Garu for good work in the case of forgery of Government orders mentioned in paragraph 25 of the Administration report for 1910;

(2) Inspector M.R.Ry. H. Venkateswara Aiyar Avargal for meritorious service in capturing a notorious and dangerous proclaimed offender of Chittoor district;

(3) Inspector M.R.Ry. V. Papayya Nayudu for creditable work done in the Mulanur dacoity case referred to in paragraph 19 of the Administration report for 1910;

(4) Sub. *pro tem.* (since confirmed) Inspector M.R.Ry. S. Raghavendra Rao for good work in a case of fraud; the same Inspector also received another reward of Rs. 50 for valuable service in an insurance fraud case; and

(5) Sub-Inspector Parthasarathi Aiyangar of Madras city for successfully detecting the case of theft committed by a Brahman woman which was mentioned in paragraph 21 of the Administration report for 1910.

Details of some of the other noteworthy rewards disbursed to police officers from the police budget grant are given below :—

(i) Two Sub-Inspectors of Madras city—V. Gopala Aiyar and A. Venugopala Nayudu—were given Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 respectively for creditable work which ended in the conviction of a dacoity case.

(ii) Sub-Inspector Buchayya Nayudu of Kistna district received Rs. 50 for arresting at the risk of his life one of the murderers of the late Inspector P. Jagga Rao.

(iii) Head constable Venkayya of Guntūr district was granted Rs. 50 for his efforts in bringing to book some members of a dangerous criminal gang.

(iv) Inspector M.R.Ry. S. K. Muthuswami Razu of Cuddapah district received Rs. 50 for valuable service in a case of dacoity.

(v) Two Sub-Inspectors of South Arcot district were given Rs. 25 each, a head constable of that district Rs. 30 and two constables of the same district Rs. 10 each for creditable work in a dacoity case.

(vi) Sub-Inspector Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chidah of the Criminal Investigation Department received Rs. 50 for alertness in detecting a case under the Arms Act.

Among the rewards granted to police officers by District Magistrates and other departments the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) The Board of Revenue, Madras sanctioned a reward of Rs. 500 in a case of opium smuggling of which Rs. 125 was given to Inspector J. A. Hiscox of Madras city, Rs. 100 to Sub-Inspector Parthasarathi Aiyangar and Rs. 50 to a head constable of the same force.

(*b*) A constable of Vizagapatam district was presented with a silver bangle worth Rs. 10 for his plucky conduct in rescuing a drowning woman from a well.

(*c*) A head constable, two constables and one private individual, all of Jeypore district, collectively received Rs. 100 from the Agent to the Governor for effecting the arrest of a notorious dacoit who had been absconding since 1907.

(*d*) A constable of Tanjore district was given Rs. 50 by the District Magistrate, South Arcot, for apprehending a prisoner who had escaped from the Porto Novo sub-jail.

(*e*) The Inspector-General of Prisons granted a reward of Rs. 50 to a constable of Salem district who arrested a convict who had escaped from the central jail, Salem.

(*f*) For the arrest of the notorious Kūlangālan brothers, referred to in paragraph 27 of the Administration Report for 1910, the District Magistrate, Salem, personally disbursed Rs. 390 to several police officers and private persons and sent Rs. 210 to the Inspector-General of Police, Mysore for distribution among his officers.

(*g*) The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly granted Rs. 50 to a constable of that district for the arrest of a person concerned in a murder.

95

In the undermentioned cases, police officers of this presidency were rewarded by other Governments and Native States :—

(1) The Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces, granted Rs. 50 to an Inspector of the Madras Criminal Investigation Department, for good work in a case of fraudulent encashment of a telegraphic money order and an equal amount to a Sub-Inspector of the same department for successful work in a similar case.

(2) For clever work in a dacoity case His Highness the Nizam's Government granted a reward of Rs. 114 of which Rs. 45 was disbursed to the police of Kurnool district and the balance to private individuals. For recovering property valued Rs. 4,000 lost in another dacoity which occurred in 1910 in a village of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions the Government of that State has offered during the current year a reward of Rs. 170 to certain police officers of the same district. Inspector F. H. Bradbury has received Rs. 75 and Sub-Inspector Sivaprakasam Rs. 50.

(3) The Mysore Darbar sanctioned a reward of Rs. 20 to a Sub-Inspector and eight constables of Bellary district for arresting a notorious dacoit, and Rs. 21 to two head constables and three constables of Anantapur district for creditable work in house-breaking cases.

(4) The Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, presented Rs. 20 to Sergeant Bowers of Tuticorin for effecting the arrest of an accused person and recovering almost the whole of the property stolen in a case of Colombo.

Of the rewards offered by private individuals to police officers in appreciation of their services and accepted the following may be mentioned :—

(i) A sum of Rs. 300 was received from the Sun Life Insurance Company, and the members of the European club at Masulipatam for good work done in extinguishing a fire which broke out in the club and was distributed among an Inspector, two Sergeants and several head constables and constables.

(ii) A reward of Rs. 100 was offered by one Appavu Chetti, oil merchant, Trichinopoly for the recovery of seven out of eight one-hundred-rupee currency notes lost at Vāniyambādi railway station of which Rs. 50 was given to Inspector M.R.Ry. S. Duraiswami Mudaliyar, Rs. 30 to a head constable and the balance to a Sub-Inspector and two constables, all of the Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 50 was presented to a Sub-Inspector, a head constable and three constables of Salem by the manager of the Cranbourne estate on the Shevaroy hills for work in connection with thefts of coffee.

(iv) A reward of Rs. 150 was offered by Mr. L. S. Ramachandra Aiyar of Trichinopoly for the recovery of property amounting to nearly Rs. 5,000 lost in a burglary. Rupees 70 was paid to an Inspector and the balance to a Sub-Inspector, several head constables and constables of Trichinopoly district.

(v) A sum of Rs. 75 given by Messrs. Volkart Brothers was distributed among a number of head constables and constables of South Malabar district for creditable work in salving jettisoned cargo at Calicut. A certain amount of property had been misappropriated and in 23 cases under section 403, Indian Penal Code the offenders were convicted.

The services of police officers of other provinces rendered in cases relating to this presidency have been recognized by the grant of rewards to them as will be seen from the instances noted below :—

(*a*) A constable of the French Police of Karikkal was granted a reward of Rs. 20 for co-operation in the arrest of a person wanted in a dacoity of Tanjore district.

(*b*) A Sub-Inspector of Pudukkōttai State received a reward of Rs. 25 for good work in a temple burglary of Ramnad district.

(*c*) An Inspector and a constable of the Travancore State were presented with Rs. 35 for the arrest of a person concerned in the Tinnevelly riot case of 1908.

The services of village officers and private individuals in arresting absconding persons and otherwise assisting the police were duly rewarded. Guntūr district was in this respect conspicuous and in that district Rs. 663 was disbursed to 125 private individuals and Rs. 162 to 30 village officers. The Superintendent of

Police, Kistna where the amount granted was five times that of the previous year, reports that in a few cases the parties concerned preferred bangles or medals to monetary rewards. The award of medals has however been stopped since the receipt of the Government order reviewing the last Administration report. In Tinnevelly and South Canara districts also the number of persons rewarded and the amount granted are steadily increasing. A few noteworthy instances are mentioned below :—

(1) A bangle worth Rs. 100 was presented to one Nalluri Ankamma of Kistna who was severely injured when endeavouring to save the late Inspector P. Jagga Rao. Two persons who helped him were given silver bangles worth Rs. 25 each with suitable inscriptions while ten others who assisted the police in arresting the murderers of the Inspector were granted Rs. 5 each.

(2) A gold medal valued Rs. 50 was awarded to the karnam of Lakkavaram in the same district for furnishing useful and timely information to the police which led to the arrest of two notorious dacoits and another gold medal worth Rs. 25 to the Village Magistrate of Merakanapalli for arresting an absconding murderer and rendering other assistance to the police.

(3) A sum of Rs. 250 was disbursed to each of four villagers of South Arcot for arresting one Irula Kaluvan who had escaped from the district jail, Cuddalore while undergoing a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) A reward of Rs. 25 each was given to the Village Magistrate of Kattugudalur and a ryot of South Arcot district for the arrest of a notorious dacoit.

(5) A similar amount was awarded to one Sevu Chetti of Tanjore district for assistance to the police in capturing a dacoit.

(6) A gold bangle was presented by the District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, in person, to one Pachaimuthu Udaiyan for plucky conduct in arresting a gang of burglars.

(7) A bangle worth Rs. 100 was awarded to one Subbaraya Goundan of Mulanur and a reward of Rs. 50 each was granted to two other persons and one head constable of Coimbatore district for good work in the Mulanur dacoity above referred to.

(8) A gold bangle worth Rs. 25 and a similar sum in cash were given to a village talaiyari of Coimbatore district for his courage in arresting a murderer. This talaiyari had a narrow escape as he was stabbed.

(9) A gold bangle suitably engraved was presented in public to the Reddi of Yellarthi (Bellary district) for his bravery in assisting to arrest a band of dacoits referred to in paragraph 9 of the Administration report for 1910 and a silver bangle to the talaiyari of the village.

(10) A sum of Rs. 200 was disbursed to two Mappillas of Kavayi, North Malabar district, who furnished information which led to the arrest in 1910 of proclaimed offender Thayyil Kunhi Moidin.

(11) A sum of Rs. 5 was given to the vetti of Virapuram village in Chingleput district for arresting a murderer since sentenced to transportation for life.

It is also reported that in a few cases persons of some position aided the police in apprehending offenders and that their services were duly acknowledged by the District Magistrates concerned.

Education: Statement E, columns 24 and 25.

6. The proportion of illiterate constables in the permanent force was 12·0 per cent. as against 11·7 in 1910. Though enlistment is generally restricted to literates, it was found necessary to recruit illiterate men in the hill tracts and for the armed reserves in a few districts. In North Malabar and the Trichinopoly Railway Police there were no illiterate men.

Provincial Training School, Vellore.

The Provincial Training School, Vellore, under the able management of Mr. G. H. Bernays, was credited with another year's useful work. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Arthur Lawley) visited Vellore in February to present the King's Police Medals at a police parade. His Excellency's memorable speech was published in the Police Gazette with translations in all the vernaculars of the presidency and was read on parade by Inspectors at every police station.

The school was twice inspected by the Inspector-General. The late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar (Member of Council), the Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew (Member of the Board of Revenue) and Mr. Devaraj Urs (the Inspector-General of Police, Mysore State) visited the school during the year.

The number of Sub-Inspectors required under the re-allocation scheme having been recruited, trained and passed out of the school, it has been found practicable to reduce the staff, retaining only sufficient to deal with the number of Sub-Inspectors required to supply casualties. It has also been decided that candidates should be selected once a year and accordingly the first selection under the new conditions was held in October 1911. These changes resulted in a reduction of the Principal's work and he was therefore given the charge of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, in addition.

At the commencement of the year, three probationary Assistant Superintendents, 12 probationary Inspectors and 201 probationary Sub-Inspectors, besides three Sub-Inspectors of Madras City, one of Pudukkōttai State and two of the Province of Coorg, and two Sergeants were under training.

The three probationary Assistant Superintendents were posted to districts for practical training and left the school in November. A fourth who belonged to the same batch but had joined late owing to illness was admitted into the school in March, where he remained at the end of the year with the four probationers who arrived in November 1911. As in the preceding year the probationary Assistant Superintendents were placed under the supervision of selected District Superintendents during the recess of the school.

No Deputy Superintendent underwent training in the school during the year.

Out of the 12 Inspectors who were under training on the 1st January 1911, one died in January, six left the school after their final examination in April and the other five left in October. Two probationary Inspectors joined the school in May and were there at the end of the year.

There were in all 207 Sub-Inspectors in the school at the commencement of the year, 106 in the senior and 101 in the junior section. One of them left the school after training in January while the number of those who completed their course in April was 100, including two Sub-Inspectors of Madras City and two of Coorg. In October 87 probationary Sub-Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector of Madras City and one of Pudukkōttai similarly left the school. In May and June five Sub-Inspectors of Madras City joined the school, and in October, 71 probationary Sub-Inspectors, five of Madras City, one of Pudukkōttai and three of Travancore were admitted. During the year nine Sub-Inspectors resigned, one died, the probation of six was terminated and five were permitted to revert to their permanent appointments. The number of Sub-Inspectors under training in the school on the 31st December 1911 was 81 including 10 Sub-Inspectors of Madras City, one of Pudukkōttai and three of Travancore. There were only one B.A. and five F.A.'s among the Sub-Inspectors belonging to this presidency who were admitted in October.

Both the Sergeants who were under training at the beginning of the year left the school in February but duly succeeded in passing the examination in April.

At the final examination held in April 97 passed with 10 in the first class out of 107 who appeared. Eighty-two out of 95 were successful in the October examination forty-one securing a first class. These results reflect credit on the Principal and the Lecturers. Six Sub-Inspectors appeared for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade and all passed, with five in the first class.

As in former years special lectures on police subjects were delivered weekly.

Shorthand class.—Of the 37 Sub-Inspectors who were in the English Shorthand class at the beginning of the year 15 belonged to the senior batch of Sub-Inspectors and 22 to the junior. Of the former 12 (with ten in the first class) passed the test in the elementary grade in April and of the latter only 10 appeared for the test in October and six passed with five in the first class. Besides these three Assistant Law Instructors of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore who were studying English shorthand passed the test in the elementary grade. Three Sub-Inspectors passed the test in the intermediate grade. Of the three Sub-Inspectors who were under a special course of training in English shorthand on the 1st January 1911 two passed the test in the advanced grade in April and the

other in October. Three others joined the school in October to undergo a similar special course of training while the strength of the class for the elementary grade at the close of the year was 20. The five Sub-Inspectors who were in receipt of a special shorthand allowance in accordance with G.O. No. 745, Public, dated the 18th August 1910 for being qualified to take down speeches in Tamil at 80 words a minute and the two Sub-Inspectors who joined the school for learning Tamil shorthand in 1910 were examined in April 1911 and passed the speed test, five of them also coming out successful in another examination held soon after in the same language at 100 words a minute. One of these seven resigned his appointment in September 1911 and the other six were drawing the special allowance at the end of the year. Much credit is due to the Shorthand Instructor M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao who, with the two Sub-Inspectors deputed to assist him in the compilation of manuals of shorthand in Telugu and Canarese, devoted himself to his task and has since completed the Telugu manual. The manuscript copy of this was examined by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal who, as the Government have already been informed, has expressed a favourable opinion of the suitability of the system adopted, stating that it possesses several improved features as compared with the method adopted in the Tamil manual.

First aid to the injured.—Lectures on this subject continued to be delivered. In April 106 candidates appeared for the St. John Ambulance Association's examination and 52 passed while in the October examination 39 out of 94 were successful. Government have already permitted members of the police force who have passed this examination to wear the Association badge when in uniform.

Drill.—The drill manual was revised during the year, but the revised edition could not be issued, pending the receipt of the orders of Government on the rules relating to the dispersal of riotous mobs, which have recently been received.

Riding.—Riding continued to be efficiently taught. Mr. H. Douglas Robertson when acting Inspector-General kindly presented a saddle and a bridle to the winner in a cross-country race which, it is satisfactory to say, was excellently ridden throughout by the competitors.

Band.—The strength of the band was increased from 18 to 24 and an European Sergeant was in charge, the result being seen in general improvement. Four new instruments and some music were purchased. Six engagements were secured outside Vellore which materially contributed to the band fund, the balance at its credit on the last day of the year being Rs. 438.

Discipline.—This was generally satisfactory.

Museum.—A new building was completed in May and was formally opened by the Acting Inspector-General in July. The exhibits which consist of a variety of articles have all been sorted and arranged and wherever possible, copies of judgments in the cases concerned have also been obtained. The museum is bound to be of real value to the students.

Jiu Jitsu.—Under the orders of Government about 30 officers and men including the drill staffs of the Provincial Training School and Central Recruits' School, Vellore were trained in *jiu-jitsu* by a Japanese expert and regular instruction has since been imparted to the Sub-Inspectors and recruits with beneficial results.

Central Recruits' Schools.

Only two schools—one at Vellore and the other at Vizianagram—were working during the year. Five hundred and fifty recruits passed out of the former and 481 out of the latter. A new feature introduced with satisfactory results in the year under report was the teaching of illiterate constables to read and write the vernacular. Lectures on "First aid to the injured" continued to be delivered. The gymnasium in the Vellore school well serves its purpose and most of the recruits gain in weight and chest measurement while in the school. There was also a noticeable improvement in the physique of the recruits of the Vizianagram school for which the construction of a gymnasium has recently been undertaken by the Public Works Department. New kitchens and dining rooms were provided in the Vellore school and arrangements for the supply of a simpler diet were made, in consultation with the recruits themselves, which resulted in a monthly saving of one rupee per head. A proposal to

99

construct additional kitchens in the Vizianagram school premises is under consideration. It is satisfactory to be able to state that though the recruits as a rule do not take kindly to discipline when they join the schools the majority quickly and contentedly settle down. The appointment of an additional Sub-Inspector to train Uriya recruits at the Vizianagram school was recommended to Government and has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The Vellore school was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General twice during the year, the other school only once. For this there is no excuse and both the officers concerned will in future be expected to inspect the Central Recruits' schools at least once in every four months. Inspectors C. Paramananda Mudaliyar and G. Vesey of the Vellore school and H. Last of the Vizianagram school did good work. It is hoped that the Coimbatore school will be opened in the course of this month now that the Public Works Department are in a position to guarantee an adequate supply of water. Detailed plans and estimates for the buildings required for the school to be located at Anantapur have recently been called for by the Government and it is hoped that the construction will be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

District Head-quarter Schools.

Recruits who could not be admitted into the Central Recruits' schools were as usual trained at the head-quarter schools in the districts.

The work of the Sub-Inspectors.

6. It is satisfactory to be able to report a general consensus of opinion among District Superintendents of Police to the effect that there has been a steady improvement in the work of the Sub-Inspectors directly recruited. Mr. Hitchcock (Salem district) expresses himself favourably regarding the methods of investigation pursued by his men, while in Tanjore, Mr. Chetham—another Superintendent who takes special interest in training his young officers—testifies to the keenness of some of them in handling crime. Mr. Blackstone Rāmnād (district), whose statement I can confirm, reports that the public are beginning to appreciate the change in the investigating agency, complaints being preferred more readily where there is a Sub-Inspector in charge of a station than where a station house officer of the old school continues. On the other hand, Mr. Pitt (Kistna district) states that a majority of the Sub-Inspectors in his district are apt to acquire a false notion of their position and are disinclined to move freely with the people while some are unable to maintain discipline. These deficiencies, however, I am convinced, are not nearly so marked as was the case a few years ago for complaints relating to them are now few and far between. Mr. Atkinson (Nellore district) reports that many Sub-Inspectors are averse to outdoor work and I regret to say that this is and must be the case, so long as they are recruited from classes the members of which in this part of India so readily take to clerical work and a sedentary life. As regards the Sub-Inspectors generally my own opinion is that in time they will become a valuable class of officers. The public have begun to appreciate them and the standard of efficiency among them will improve now that the ranks are filled and the selection of candidates to fill vacancies can be made with more strictness than has hitherto been the case.

Cost: *Statement D, column 18.*

7. The cost of the department in 1911 was Rs. 80,92,797 as against Rs. 80,08,771 in 1910 (*i.e.*), an increase of Rs. 84,026. The following are the heads under which the expenditure in 1911 appreciably differed from that in 1910 and the reasons for the difference are given against each item :—

	LAKHS.	
Pay and allowances of police force.	+ 1·07	Further enlistment of constables sanctioned in the re-organization scheme, promotion of Sub-Inspectors, etc.
Plague force	+ 0·36	Increase of force in consequence of the recrudescence of plague in several places.
Clothing and arms	+ 0·32	......
Office establishment	+ 0·30	Re-organization of District Police Offices and opening of offices in new districts.
Grain compensation allowance.	− 1·03	Withdrawal of the allowance in several districts for a good portion of the year.
City police	− 0·28	Increase of vacancies and decrease of expenditure on purchase of horses.

8. It may, I think, be said that the improvement in the work of the village police noticed in the report for the previous year was maintained during the year under report and this was undoubtedly the result of the action taken by District Magistrates but much time must elapse before the village staff can assume and perform its legitimate share in the reporting and prevention of crime. The most discouraging reports naturally come from Zamindari tracts where the officers of Government have but little hold over village servants. Instances of neglect of duty were promptly brought to the notice of the District or Divisional Magistrates and were more numerous in Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot and South Canara districts than elsewhere. At the same time care was taken to reward good work. A few conspicuous instances have already been mentioned under "rewards" *supra.* In Guntūr, Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary districts material assistance has been rendered by the village police. In the first named heads of certain villages formerly notorious for harbouring criminal gangs are reported to have turned round and actually helped the police in driving the gangs from their old haunts. This is a most encouraging state of affairs testifying once again to what can be effected by the personal influence of police officers and by sympathetic treatment. Mr. Hamilton (Tinnevelly district) has noticed a greater tendency on the part of village magistrates in his district to settle cases themselves instead of reporting them to the police though the cases so disposed of were of an unimportant type. Now that the village beat system no longer exists this sort of thing is bound to occur but where the village magistrate is efficient and trustworthy there is not much harm in it, indeed it is to some extent what is wanted. A village magistrate in North Arcot district rendered valuable assistance to the police in securing the conviction of a notorious coiner of Madras. Another village magistrate (in Chingleput district) succeeded in arresting a swindler and forgerer of currency notes.

Village Police.

It is much to be regretted that the long awaited revised edition of the Village Officers' manual has not yet been published.

Ghat talaiyaris, who are employed in twelve districts, rendered useful service though their work in Cuddapah and North Arcot is not favourably reported on. I am inclined to attribute this shortcoming to want of effective supervision. Steps were taken in three districts—Guntūr, Kurnool and Bellary—to attach plots of cultivable land to the talaiyaris' tannahs but in the other districts little progress appears to have been made in this direction.

Ghat Talaiyaris.

9. Including the newly formed North Arcot district the number of districts provided with armed reserves at head-quarters was 23. These were generally kept up to strength except in Madura district where the number of vacancies on the 31st December 1911 was 30 and were maintained in an efficient state. The annual mobilization was carried out in all the districts in accordance with the standing orders on the subject. In South Arcot district the reserve was twice mobilized, once in February at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the district and again in September on account of election disturbances in Pondicherry. In Anantapur district also the reserve was mobilized a second time. In addition to the usual mobilization the reserve in Chingleput district was mobilized on three occasions in connection with the Conjeeveram festival, a riot in South Arcot and the Coronation Darbar celebrations, respectively.

Armed Reserves.

The special forces at Sivakasi, Tuticorin and Malappuram continued to be in an excellent state of efficiency.

Plans and estimates for the quarters required for the Palamcottah reserve have been sanctioned and the work will be put into execution as soon as the site is acquired.

The orders of Government have just been received on my proposals regarding the formation of an armed reserve for North Malabar district and those for increasing the strength of the reserve in each district to admit of the maintenance of an emergency force.

Railway Police.

10. With effect from the 1st July 1911 the jurisdiction of the two Superintendents of Railway Police was re-arranged, the mileage under the Superintendent of Madras Railway Police being increased by 301 miles (from 1,839 to 2,140). The chief advantage of the present state of affairs is that each Superintendent deals with only one of the two important Railway Administrations in this presidency, correspondence is lessened and efficiency promoted. Owing however to this re-distribution, a comparison of the statistics of either district for the year cannot be properly made with those for 1910. The following remarks apply therefore to the figures of the two charges put together. The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the end of the year was 45 as against 57 in 1910. Recruiting was on the whole easy except in the Ceded districts. Illiterate men were not enlisted. The ratio of punishments for offences other than absence without leave to the actual strength on the last day of the year rose from 16·6 per cent. in the previous year to 28·4 per cent. but was however below the average for the whole presidency. The increase was chiefly due to the larger number of black marks found necessary in the interest of discipline. A Prosecuting Inspector was appointed for each of the districts during the year. Both cognizable crime and grave crime slightly decreased, the only noticeable fall being under thefts and this is ascribed to various causes viz., the patrolling done by the Railway Police, the seal-checking of waggons, the employment of constables in mufti to watch the first and second class carriages attached to mail trains on certain sections and lastly the interchange of constables between the Railway and the District Police in order that the former may have a complete knowledge of local known depredators. Crime was effectively dealt with but the percentage of property recovered was 30·5 as against 32·3 in 1910. Two brakesmen who had been systematically committing thefts from brakevans on the north-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway, by walking along the footboards while the train was in motion and entering the vans through the dog boxes which they opened with ordinary keys, were arrested on suspicion and property worth Rs. 1,000 was found in their houses. Both were charged but only one of them was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Their arrest has resulted in a diminution in the number of thefts from brakevans on that line. On the north-west line also some members of a gang of thieves working under the leadership of a railway porter were brought to book.

Four cases of attempts to derail trains, not one of which however was of a serious nature, were reported during the year but all efforts to trace the culprits proved futile. Cases of stone-throwing increased, the number reported being 27, in which three boys were arrested and convicted. Such cases occurred frequently between Ingur and Vijayamangalam stations in Coimbatore district with the result that the District Magistrate issued a warning that a repetition of the offence would lead to the formation of punitive police. This threat had the desired effect.

There were twelve collisions, seven averted collisions and eighteen cases of derailment during the year though fortunately in no instance was there loss of life. Two which occurred on the South Indian railway were however rather serious. The Tuticorin Boat-mail running from Madras collided with a goods train coming from the opposite direction between Anatandapuram and Vaidiswarankovil railway stations on the 18th April owing to the neglect of the Assistant Stationmaster of the former station with the result that five passengers were slightly injured while the damage caused to property was considerable. The Assistant Stationmaster who had only just returned to duty after a period of mental aberration was prosecuted under section 101 of the Railways Act and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment a period which was reduced on appeal to three months. The driver of the Boat-mail whose presence of mind in stopping his train saved the passengers from serious injury has been rewarded by the Railway Board. On the 15th September the Boat-mail from Madras entered Sundaraperumalkovil station against signals and dashed into a passenger train, causing injury to ten passengers and damage to the rolling stock and permanent way. The driver of the Boat-mail who was responsible for the accident and who admitted his guilt was prosecuted and fined.

The number of persons run over by trains amounted to 142 which figure though less than in the previous year is excessive and clearly points to the fact that there is still much trespassing on the railway in spite of the orders issued by Government to the effect that the danger of using the railway line as a foot-path should be brought home to the public and that such trespassing should be looked upon by Magistrates as a serious offence. The Superintendent of Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly has found it necessary to warn his men against the practice, common among travelling constables, of getting into, or leaving, trains while in motion. One constable who jumped from a moving train was run over and another who was walking on the foot-board while the train was in motion narrowly escaped death. The discovery of cases in which the dead bodies of murdered men have been thrown on the railway line at night in order to avert suspicion, the finding at the inquest being accidental death, emphasises the need for a very careful investigation by the Railway Police in every case of railway accident, and the subject is engaging the attention of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways.

The number of cases struck off as false was 62, and 18 cases were declared false after trial. Prosecution for false complaints was ordered in only two cases of which one ended in conviction. The chief difficulty which the Railway Police encounter in the prosecution of such cases has been mentioned in the Administration report for 1910.

The Railway Police and the Railway staff worked harmoniously on the whole as also did the Railway and District police forces.

The seal-checking of waggons has been found to be useful in fixing the locality of crime. The Railway Police were again instructed during the year with regard to their C.I.D. work.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year.

11. There was a slight improvement in the season in the early portion of the year but from September onwards the prices of food-grains began to rise steadily and were at the end of the year higher than the average for the whole year. Grave crime increased by 392 cases.

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (True cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1907	8·7	14·9	14·6	28,530
1908	7·6	13·0	13·2	30,739
1909	8·1	13·5	13·4	30,861
1910	9·0	14·3	15·0	30,335
1911	9·3	14·6	15·7	30,727

Total cognizable crime.

12. In consequence of territorial changes introduced in several districts during 1910 and 1911 a comparison of the statistics of those districts for these years is not possible and such comparison as is made is confined in the following paragraphs to the districts which were unaffected by such changes. The total number of *true* cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances was 49,075 as against 48,726 in 1910 or an increase of 349 cases. The districts in which there were large fluctuations were Kistna (+ 392), Gōdāvari (+ 241), Bellary (— 178) and South Canara (— 142). The number of cases under Special and Local laws again fell from 19,890 to 16,980, the decrease being as in the previous year most marked in Madras city (— 1,063). Nuisance cases numbered 116,427 as against 118,936. Madras city showed the largest decrease (— 4,699) which is attributed to the better regulation of traffic, to the care exercised in putting up cases before the Bench Magistrates

and to the fact that in cases of a technical nature the offenders were let off with a warning.

Distribution of crime.

13. A map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property is as usual prefixed to this report. Madras city and Kurnool district were again the most criminal parts of the presidency while Nellore must be ranked with them. Twelve other districts showed more than the average for the presidency. The map is based on the figures (of population) of the last census.

Grave crime.

14. The statement printed below contains the statistics of grave crime by districts for the past three years. The total of grave crime for the year under report exceeded that of 1910 by 392 cases, the increase being marked in Gōdāvari and Kistna districts. The former also returned the largest number of cases. The advent into Gōdāvari of a gang of criminals known as "Kondadoras" from Vizagapatam in the early portion of the year, the depredations of gangs from the adjoining Hyderabad State and the inadequate use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code mainly account for the increase of crime in that district. The increase in Kistna is attributed to high prices, better registration, neglect of patrol work in the sub-division and the inefficient management of certain circles. There was a satisfactory fall in South Canara which is ascribed to the effect of work done under the security sections in 1910 and 1911 and greater vigilance in the surveillance of bad characters, the decrease chiefly occurring under house-breaking. Taking the different heads of crime separately, theft showed an appreciable increase (+ 503), most of which was contributed by Gōdāvari and Kistna. There was again an increase under house-breaking especially noticeable in Nellore and Gōdāvari. There was also an increase under robbery as well as under dacoity while the number of cattle-thefts fell, that of murders remaining almost the same as in the previous year. In spite of the large number of persons bound over for good behaviour in Nellore in 1910 and the settling of many members of a dangerous gang of Kathiras during the year under report there was a rise in grave crime, notably under house-breaking and dacoity, indicating how much has yet to be done towards bringing bad characters under control and that greater attention should be paid to the patrolling of roads. The matter is engaging the attention of the Superintendent, and the Deputy Inspector-General is about to visit the district in order to thoroughly examine and discuss matters on the spot.

True cases reported during the year. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder. 302, 303, 396, I.P.C.			Dacoity. 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery. 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking. 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary. 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle-theft. 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	11	4	4	...	1	1	5	7	6	265	301	345	853	1,008	1,136	10	8	3	1,144	1,329	1,495
Ganjām	31	28	15	3	8	10	10	14	19	414	364	377	786	625	635	75	52	40	1,319	1,091	1,096
Vizagapatam	16	23	22	17	10	19	37	21	27	446	435	354	686	626	660	180	150	91	1,382	1,265	1,173
Jeypore	8	5	2	28	17	4	28	21	6	217	190	189	124	118	88	61	34	55	466	385	344
Gōdāvari	24	21	20	5	13	18	14	22	40	409	415	489	1,100	1,000	1,202	90	99	88	1,642	1,570	1,857
Kistna	15	22	27	36	16	12	27	21	31	490	523	549	752	741	907	133	131	162	1,453	1,454	1,688
Guntūr	22	24	28	20	24	34	61	60	69	357	561	561	570	663	758	69	127	121	1,099	1,459	1,571
Nellore	29	15	21	36	59	77	75	80	88	376	420	538	515	613	590	98	175	167	1,129	1,362	1,481
Kurnool	34	28	25	22	23	26	27	47	43	360	373	320	373	385	385	64	84	79	880	940	878
Bellary	35	25	18	29	24	23	36	25	28	280	295	294	360	320	278	116	76	57	856	765	698
Anantapur	16	30	23	12	12	16	26	18	33	234	260	233	256	244	234	133	87	79	677	651	618
Cuddapah	61	39	30	26	10	7	33	23	19	572	519	324	356	325	230	174	120	61	1,222	1,036	671
Chittoor	19	17	18	19	15	13	51	38	37	613	597	469	836	804	366	232	225	117	1,770	1,696	1,020
North Arcot	...	...	16	...	...	10	...	...	38	...	...	490	...	...	623	...	...	121	...	...	1,298
Chingleput	6	7	3	7	6	3	11	12	15	256	311	342	452	415	463	58	99	99	790	850	925
South Arcot	18	19	4	30	44	35	38	43	41	592	610	506	1,081	1,113	940	269	313	210	2,028	2,142	1,736
Salem	36	58	44	36	18	23	48	36	23	496	466	410	669	589	592	449	401	284	1,734	1,568	1,376
Tanjore	16	20	21	24	31	24	26	30	35	453	550	559	589	507	589	100	95	95	1,208	1,233	1,323
Trichinopoly	6	8	32	13	17	19	19	24	43	333	355	442	435	427	511	116	140	224	922	971	1,271
Madura	65	42	46	37	9	18	51	21	26	798	494	493	703	527	509	441	315	286	2,095	1,408	1,378
Rāmnād	...	22	23	...	14	16	...	35	41	...	435	444	...	274	312	...	97	115	...	877	951
Tinnevelly	41	36	24	52	25	30	95	83	89	607	472	413	489	411	394	154	148	142	1,438	1,175	1,092
Coimbatore	67	68	77	50	34	24	77	48	48	435	294	327	808	650	486	650	530	437	2,087	1,622	1,399
The Nilgiris	2	7	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	65	30	36	158	99	156	16	7	6	245	144	200
South Malabar	19	17	28	2	5	5	13	9	8	370	306	304	528	487	478	91	86	69	1,023	910	892
North Malabar	5	7	13	8	3	3	4	15	5	137	119	142	205	194	223	16	15	18	375	353	404
South Canara .	16	13	10	2	9	9	21	18	6	277	238	147	422	412	382	36	39	28	774	729	582
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	7	10	12	557	694	689	...	...	1	565	705	705
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	5	2	11	13	16	519	627	585	...	...	...	538	645	605
Total ...	620	605	599	515	448	479	843	775	868	9,870	9,956	10,125	15,182	14,898	15,401	3,831	3,653	3,255	30,861	30,335	30,727

103

15. The number of murders was only six less than in the previous year, and as usual, Coimbatore reported the largest number (77). The districts which stood next were Madura (46) and Salem (44). In the district last mentioned there was a considerable number of convictions under sections 324 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code, a smaller number of cases being allowed to be compounded. There was an appreciable decrease in Ganjām (—13) and Tinnevelly (—12), while the increase in South Malabar was noticeable (+11). The increase in Trichinopoly was considerable and was due to the addition to the district of the notoriously criminal taluks of Karūr and Nāmakkal at the close of the year 1910.

Murders.

The event by which the year 1911 will always be distinguished was the murder of the Collector of Tinnevelly, Mr. Ashe, I.C.S., who was shot dead in broad daylight by a political assassin at Maniyachi junction on the 17th June 1911. Although the murderer immediately committed suicide the discovery of a paper on his body clearly indicated that his deed had been prompted by so-called political motives, while subsequent investigation revealed the existence of a treasonable conspiracy having for its object the overthrow of the British rule in India by means of a simultaneous massacre of all Europeans. It was discovered that secret meetings to concert measures for the attainment of this end had been held at Tenkāsi, Tuticorin and some places in the Travancore State and had been attended by a number of persons who took the blood oaths so common in such societies. The movement had been backed by the revolutionists skulking in Pondicherry who managed thence to circulate seditious newspapers to the members of the conspiracy. The origin of the movement may be traced to the failure of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Tuticorin and the erroneous impression that that failure had been brought about by the influence and agency of the Government. The case from the very commencement was skilfully investigated by the police under the immediate supervision of Mr. Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Criminal Investigation Department, assisted by Messrs. Cardozo, Hamilton, Johnson, Venkoba Rao and T. Duraiswami Pillai, and fourteen persons were eventually charged and committed for trial on two counts, viz., conspiracy within the meaning of section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code and abetment of murder by engaging in that conspiracy, before a Special Tribunal, presided over by three Judges of the Madras High Court, constituted under the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908. This was the first occasion on which this Act was put in motion in this presidency. The trial commenced on the 11th September 1911 and was protracted for nearly five months owing to the large number of witnesses that had to be examined and the huge mass of evidence to be sifted. All the accused were acquitted on the second count as it was not proved that the murder of Mr. Ashe was the outcome of the conspiracy in which they had been engaged but on the first count nine of the fourteen were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the organiser of the conspiracy being sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The subordinate officers of the Criminal Investigation Department who did excellent work in the case and to whose indefatigable energy the success attained is to be attributed are Messrs. T. Venkoba Rao (Deputy Superintendent), R. Viraraghavayya (Inspector) and P. Balakrishna Menon (Inspector). The work of the following Inspectors of the Tinnevelly district also deserves mention, viz., E. Subramania Pillai (Tinnevelly circle), P. Duraiswami Pillai (Ottappidaram division) and P. Ramachandra Aiyar (Tenkasi division).

I give below the particulars of other cases of murder that should perhaps be mentioned:—

In Guntūr district four officers of the Forest department while collecting cattle which had been illicitly grazed in a reserve forest, were attacked by villagers, bound hand and foot, dragged to the Kistna river close by and thrown into the water. The bodies were not traced. Twenty-seven persons were arrested, but all of them were discharged by the Magistrate after the close of the year. A police talaiyari in Nellore district was found dead, his gun having been taken away. The deed was probably committed by persons against whom he had given incriminating information. The case however was not detected. In Madras city a police constable was stabbed to death, being mistaken by the murderer for another

constable who had prosecuted him on a charge of nuisance. The murderer was acquitted at the sessions. One Marudai Goundan of Trichinopoly, in the act of seizing a Korava who had been evading arrest, was mortally wounded by him. The Government were pleased to grant a monthly pension of Rs. 5 to his widow. The Korava escaped and was at large at the end of the year.

In Kurnool district a newly-married couple and party of Balijas returning home after the marriage were waylaid by some of the bride's relations who were opposed to the marriage, the bridegroom was severely beaten, the wedding garments of the bride were burnt and she herself was carried away. The bridegroom succumbed to his injuries. Three persons were committed to the sessions one of whom was convicted under section 392, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, while the others were acquitted.

In Bellary district a man of Jira caste who for long had been in illicit intimacy with a young Kamma woman was savagely beaten by her male relatives. He died a few days later and it is satisfactory to record that, in spite of a determined effort on the part of the village officers and leading men to hush up the matter, the victim's wife managed to send information to the police. The accused, six in number, were convicted and sentenced each to transportation for ten years under sections 148 and 304, Indian Penal Code.

In Kistna district a thief who stabbed to death one of his pursuers was caught red-handed and condemned to be hanged.

A Brahman and his wife who were travelling along a cart-track in Coimbatore district were attacked by three persons who robbed the woman of her ornaments and stabbed the husband to death. Two of the robbers were transported for life. The other who was ascertained to be one Anamalai Muhammad, a notorious known-depredator and leader of a gang of dacoits who had long evaded arrest escaped, but later in the year he and another member of his gang were traced, resisted arrest and were killed by the police in self-defence. One or more of the police officers engaged in this fight would have been recommended for the King's Police Medal had it been possible to ascertain the exact facts of the occurrence.

In Cuddapah district a woman was found murdered in her own house. Suspicion fell on a man who had been seen entering the house a few hours earlier and to whose possession some of the woman's jewels were traced, but he was acquitted. An appeal was preferred by Government with the result that the man was convicted under section 302, Indian Penal Code and sentenced to transportation for life.

In Anantapur district a cattle dealer and his companion while returning with the money realised by the sale of some goats ate some ground-nut powder mixed with jaggery, given to them by a stranger who had joined them and immediately became unconscious. They were robbed and one of them subsequently died. The case could not be detected.

In Masulipatam town sulphuric acid was poured on two persons while they were asleep. One of them died. No clue was forthcoming.

In Kurnool district one of two brothers who were on bad terms had the other murdered by two assassins hired for the purpose. Nine persons were committed to the sessions but acquitted. The practice of employing hired assassins continues to be prevalent in parts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts, and an Inspector is now on special duty collecting evidence with a view to action being taken to put down this form of crime.

A corpse was found hanging from a tree within the limits of Vaiyitri police station in North Malabar district. It was in an advanced stage of decomposition and could not be identified. A verdict of suicide was returned. A man then appeared and declared that it was a case of murder, accusing four persons. He also accused some of them of being implicated in two other murders said to have been committed about the same time and in consequence of information furnished by him a human skeleton was discovered on the bank of a stream. The police investigated and charged the two cases but they were subsequently withdrawn owing to the unsatisfactory character of the evidence and the investigation. The District Magistrate however ordered a preliminary enquiry to be made by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, who after carefully sifting the facts and the evidence

105

found the statements so conflicting and improbable that he discharged the accused in both cases. It has not been established that the persons said to have been done away with ever existed. The conduct of the police is under enquiry.

In the following cases the murders were due to provocation :—In Chittoor district two bad characters in a drunken fit challenged the villagers to fight, with the result that they were severely knocked about. Their bodies were thrown in a field on the border of Mysore with the eyes gouged out. One of the men died. Fifteen persons were charged and were under trial at the close of the year. In North Arcot district a Vanniya who had been keeping a young Christian girl, refused to yield to her persuations to become a convert and marry her. Irritated by abuse from the girl and her mother he killed them both, confessed his guilt and was sentenced to transportation for life. In Salem district a drunken man drank another man's liquor in an arrack shop, and when interfered with killed his assailant with a knife. The sentence inflicted in this case was transportation for life. In the same district a village toti, who to save a karnam had taken the blame for delay in the despatch of some census reports, was dismissed. He then repeatedly asked the karnam and his father for money, but to no purpose, with the result that provoked beyond endurance he killed the former with a chopper. The man surrendered and confessed. He was sentenced to transportation for life. A young Mappilla in North Malabar district whose house had been sold by a Court in execution of a decree stabbed to death the purchaser—another Mappilla—who had proceeded to eviction. He was transported for life.

In the following instances, murders were committed by blood-relations :—In Salem district a man had a quarrel with one of his sons who, assisted by two of his brothers, beat their father to death. Two of the sons were convicted under section325, Indian Penal Code. The third whose violence caused the death absconded. In the same district two young boys were murdered, in order to give their eldest brother a larger share in the family property. This brother who himself had a hand in the crime made a clean breast of the affair and was taken as an approver but retracted his statement in the Sessions Court. Two persons were sentenced to transportation for life as also the approver. In the same district a father was charged with having killed his own child nine months old in broad daylight to wreak vengeance on his enemies. He was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge but the High Court acquitted him refusing to believe such brutality on the part of a father. So far however as the experience of most police officers goes such cases are not uncommon. In Salem district again a young woman deserted by her husband was murdered by her father in order to lay the crime at the door of his brothers. He was sentenced to death. In North Malabar district a barber murdered his two sons with a razor, because they were being taken away by his sister-in-law against his wishes. This man pleaded unsoundness of mind but was sentenced to capital punishment. The High Court, however, reduced the sentence to transportation for life. In Cuddapah district a Brahman boy, twelve years of age, at the instigation of his elder brother, poisoned the only brother of his deceased adoptive father. Both brothers were found guilty and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge but the High Court finding the evidence against the elder brother insufficient, set him at liberty, and commuting the sentence of death passed on the younger to one of transportation for life, sent him to a reformatory school.

The record of the year was not without at least one murder committed under the influence of superstition. A sorcerer in Vizagapatam district suspected of having cast spells on certain persons was attacked and killed. The individuals who were charged with the offence were discharged. In Tinnevelly district a child cripple was mutilated and murdered by villagers, with the connivance, it is alleged, of the parents, on a day considered to be auspicious for the purpose, in order to discover hidden treasure. Three persons were arrested but were discharged.

Infanticide.

16. There were four cases of infanticide in which the mothers were found guilty. In one case, the mother being grossly ill-treated by her relations and intending to put an end to her existence threw herself into a well with her infant. She was saved but the child was

drowned. In the remaining three cases, the children were illegitimate and were murdered by their mothers to avoid disgrace. Two of them were widows while the third had not been living with her husband. All four women were sentenced to transportation for life but the Government commuted the sentences to various terms of imprisonment.

Riots.

17. On the evening of the 12th January 1911, the last day of the Mohurrum, a serious riot occurred in Coimbatore town. It broke out suddenly and was due to the somewhat indiscreet action of the Town Inspector who had made himself obnoxious to the lower class of Muhammadans by the rigid enforcement of the rules relating to disguises. He noticed certain individuals personating tigers without licenses, told them to desist from playing and removed their tails. Two boys defied him and began to play in front of the police station. They were arrested by the Inspector and subsequently released on their own recognizances after they had promised to cease playing. Shortly after a mob of Muhammadans collected and threw stones at the station. They then entered the station-house and burnt almost the whole of the property and records, also setting fire to the staircase leading to the upper storey where the Inspector had taken refuge and whence he fired a shot or two into the air. Fortunately a small party of the armed reserve was quickly on the scene and under reserve Inspector Humphreys to whom great credit is due dispersed the crowd without firing a shot. The Inspector's house was attacked by another mob which was eventually driven away by the police but not until the stable and out-houses had been set on fire. Twenty-three persons were tried for the riot at the police station of whom fifteen were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, the case against the other eight persons being referred to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code as the Judge disagreed with the verdict of a majority of the jurors who found them guilty, under sections 147, 457 and 436 of the Indian Penal Code. An appeal against the acquittal of the fifteen persons has been preferred to the High Court. In the case of the riot at the Inspector's house eight of the ten persons charged were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

At Kandukur in Nellore district a riot occurred on the 25th September 1911 when the Muhammadan Ramzan and the Hindu Dasara synchronised. On the Muhammadans taking a procession with music into an area into which they had been forbidden to enter the police Inspector who interfered was knocked down and injured on the head by some Muhammadans, four of whom were arrested, convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, under sections 188, 147 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code. The policemen detailed for festival duty gave no assistance to the Inspector and were suitably punished. The Deputy Magistrate has been dealt with by Government. It is to be regretted that in the Nellore district feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans runs high, but the action taken by the District Magistrate in organizing reconciliation committees composed of leading men of both communities should give good results.

In North Arcot district a riot occurred at Kandaneri village on 13th May 1911 in consequence of the Hindus carrying a procession of their Goddess with music in front of a mosque and thereby disturbing the Muhammadans at prayer times. The Muhammadans protested, a free fight ensued and the Hindus entered the mosque, defiled the place and committed other atrocities. Fifty-four Hindus were charged with rioting and all were convicted but seventeen were acquitted on appeal. Sub-Inspector Devanugraham worked hard in this case and was rewarded by promotion.

When the shrotriamdar of Viraperumanallur village in South Arcot district attached the properties of some of his ryots for failure to pay kist a mob of about 300 persons collected round his house, threw stones, assaulted some of his servants, set the stable on fire and threatened to kill the owner. The mob did not disperse until the Sub-Inspector who went to the scene with some armed police opened fire and slightly wounded a few persons. Forty persons were arrested and charged under sections 147, 353 and 435 of the Indian Penal Code but the accused being rich and influential contrived to tamper with the witnesses and were discharged.

In Tanjore district a party of constables headed by a Sub-Inspector who went one night to raid a Kallar village in order to apprehend some men against whom warrants were out were attacked by the villagers. The Sub-Inspector had to fire and one of the rioters was shot dead. The police however then retreated from the village. The rioters were subsequently identified and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

In Tinnevelly district the police in attempting to arrest gangs of dacoits were assaulted by villagers on more than one occasion. Many persons including several members of the gangs were arrested and convicted of rioting and assault while a few others were dealt with under the security sections with the result that rendered desperate one of the gangs murdered one of their own men and foisted the crime on to the prosecution witness in the security cases. The truth however came out and the case was under trial at the end of the year. It is hoped that the operations of these gangs have been brought to an end. The Assistant Superintendent of Police (Mr. Johnson) and the Inspector of Ottappidāram (P. Duraiswami Pillai) did commendable work in successfully breaking up gangs. It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases in Tinnevelly district in which action had to be taken under sections 144 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code was only six as against fifteen in 1910 and that in only three instances as against nine in the previous year was section 107 put into operation.

In June 1911 a disturbance was caused in the Bastar State of the Central Provinces by an outcast member of the "Kumbi Pattiyas," a generally harmless sect of people living in Bastar and Jeypore, the Superintendent of which district had the border patrolled for more than one month. The direct outcome of the disturbance is stated to be increased co-operation between the Jeypore and the Bastar police forces in the registration and surveillance of bad characters and the exchange of intelligence regarding stolen property.

Dacoity and robbery.

18. The number of cases of dacoity was 479 as against 448 in 1910, Nellore, Guntūr and Vizagapatam districts being mainly responsible for the increase. It is matter for regret that the first mentioned district, the sub-division of which returned three-fourths of the total number of cases, again reported the largest number of cases and stood far ahead of other districts. As observed elsewhere preventive measures are being taken, but with as yet no success. It may be mentioned that although the number of dacoities in the district was so large the value of the property carried off by the dacoits was comparatively small, an indication perhaps that the large gangs are breaking up. The sub-division is now under the charge of a specially selected officer and I hope that by the end of the current year it will be found that matters have improved. The improvement noticed in the Madura—Rāmnād—Tinnevelly group in 1910 was not kept up during the year under report but the total of the three districts was well below the figure for 1909. Of the 18 cases reported in Madura, seven were referred by the police as false and were awaiting the Magistrates' orders. If this number be excluded, the increase is inconsiderable. It is satisfactory to note that three Kallars belonging to a notorious gang of dacoits of Vadakkampatti village of Madura district who had been responsible for a series of dacoities committed in several districts were at last caught, convicted and sent to jail. In Rāmnād district also five of the reported cases had been referred as false but the Magistrates concerned had not passed orders before the end of the year. In Tinnevelly district several members of dangerous gangs have been brought to book as mentioned in the preceding paragraph and it may therefore be hoped that the current year will show a satisfactory decline in these three districts. The increase in Vizagapatam is attributed to the depredations of a gang of Dombs from the Kalahandi State. Thanks to the police of that State the gang was arrested and seventeen members were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In this connection it is with much pleasure that I mention the valuable services rendered by the Deputy Superintendent of Police of the Kalahandi State towards the successful termination of these cases and the suppression of dacoity along the border. There was again a marked decrease in Jeypore district resulting from the arrest,

conviction and execution of the notorious dacoit Komiti Domb, referred to in paragraph 27 of the Administration report for 1910 and the capture during the year of Mandighasi, another ruffian, who has since been sentenced to transportation for life. The Superintendent of South Canara states that out of the nine cases of dacoity registered in his district, eight were either civil disputes or exaggerated assaults, were taken up by Magistrates *suo motu* and finally ended in the discharge of the accused.

Robberies rose to 868 from 775 in 1910. The increase was spread over many districts, notably Gōdāvari and Anantapur. A few districts--Jeypore, South Canara and North Malabar—showed however an appreciable decrease. As in the previous year, Tinnevelly stood first and a large proportion of the cases there once more consisted of thefts of ear-rings committed by wandering criminals. Most of the robberies in Guntūr are reported to have been committed on women at work in the fields.

The following are cases that may be mentioned :—In Madras city, a dacoity was committed at dusk on the foreshore of Georgetown, the victims being a translator of the High Court and a pleader of Madura who were out for an evening constitutional. The case was successfully worked up and ended in the conviction of five persons.

An unusual case is reported from the Kistna district. Two coolies from Ganjām district were bathing in a tank when one of them attacked the other, robbed him of his ear-rings and beat him until he lost consciousness when he was rescued by some villagers who had been attracted to the spot by a sheep-dog which also prevented the offender's escape. This was the story believed by the Sessions Judge and the jury. In this case the sentence was seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

While proceeding to camp, the clerks of the Head-quarters Deputy Magistrate, Chittoor district were waylaid by about dozen men and robbed, the carbine of the police orderly accompanying the party being taken. Four dacoits were arrested and sentenced. The orderly was dismissed for cowardice. In the same district two persons returning home with a bull recently purchased were attacked by seven persons and robbed of Rs. 500. The victims then turned on the dacoits and pelted them with stones with the result that two were killed. Of the survivors two were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

In Anantapur district six passenger carts were attacked one night on the high road about five miles from Penukonda and property worth Rs. 750 was lost. One of the dacoits was traced through his foot print which was curved and four others were subsequently arrested. They were each sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

In Tanjore district the Collector's tappal cart and his peons were attacked on the Vallam road by a gang of dacoits who were tracked by their foot prints. A number of finger impressions were found on articles which had been handled by them and led to the conviction of two persons.

A torch-light dacoity took place in the house of the Zamindar of Moolipatti in Rāmnād district who was not on good terms with his tenants. About 50 persons entered the house, maltreated the servants, broke open the safes and carried away property said to be worth Rs. 50,000 of which only a small portion was recovered. In this case two persons were sentenced to five years' and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Seven dacoits took shelter one night near a lonely house far away from the roadside in South Canara district, the inmates of which consisted of a man, his three sons and three women. The dacoits rushed into the house, attacked and overpowered the inmates and got away with property worth Rs. 250. Through the perseverance of the Sub-Inspector in charge of the division and two head constables one of the dacoits was traced who confessed his guilt. The other six were subsequently arrested. They were all sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Property worth Rs. 70 was recovered.

A Komati in Anantapur district was attacked one night in his own house by Boyas of Cuddapah who had been hired for the purpose by one of his neighbours. The miscreants, about 15 in number, kept the whole village at bay, tortured the

inmates of the house and carried away property worth Rs. 500. In this case four persons including the neighbour were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

In a house-dacoity committed in Guntūr district a gang of Pedenti Gollas were suspected. A Sub-Inspector of Police disguised as a receiver of stolen property having cleverly managed to find his way into their midst, the Superintendent effected a raid on the gang and the whole of the stolen property was recovered. Six persons were convicted.

In Tanjore district 15 persons attacked the house of a wealthy resident of a small isolated village and used considerable violence to the inmates, exploding small throw-down bombs to frighten them. The pieces of paper which formed the outer shells of the bombs were found to contain school-boy sums, which afforded a clue to the culprits. The case ended in conviction.

In Nellore district a mail runner was attacked by three men who seized the mail bag and took away a currency note for Rs. 100 without touching the other contents. The case was not detected.

In Anantapur district a ghat talaiyari robbed a traveller returning from market of yarn worth Rs. 21. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In Bellary district the Superintendent having been apprised of a dacoity contemplated by a number of Lambadies arranged for a force of police to visit the village which arrived in time to disperse the gang after an exchange of shots. One of the Lambadies was found dead, another was severely injured and died soon after while a third was captured and sentenced to transportation for eight years.

It is gratifying to be able to say that in Bellary district the villagers showed increasing readiness to resist dacoits, actually dispersing them in three instances. In Kistna district while some dacoits were cutting a hole in the door of a wealthy Komati's house the owner fired a gun through the aperture and drove them off.

House-breaking.

19. There was an increase of 169 cases, the total number reported being 10,125 as against 9,956 in 1910. Guntūr returned the largest number of cases and was closely followed by Tanjore and Kistna. The increase was considerable in Nellore (+ 118). Gōdāvari showed an appreciable increase (+ 74) which, as observed in paragraph 14 *supra*, is ascribed to the visit of a gang of Kondadoras of Vizagapatam. The increase in Chingleput, both under house-breaking and theft, is chiefly put down to the presence of a gang of Bauriahs at Pallāvaram who were found by the Criminal Investigation Department to have been residing there for over eighteen months. No less than thirty crimes committed in a number of districts were traced to this gang which was put up under the security sections, twenty members being bound over. On the other hand, the decrease in the following districts was marked, viz., South Canara (— 91), Vizagapatam (— 81), Tinnevelly (— 59) and Kurnool (— 53).

To the Madras city police belongs the credit of arresting four habitual criminals responsible for a series of house-breakings committed in the godowns of three European firms on Second Line, Beach. Entry into the godowns was effected through holes made in the roofs and goods were hauled up by means of ropes passed down through them. A large portion of the stolen goods was recovered from a Muhammadan receiver while the persons arrested were convicted.

In Vizagapatam district a heavy burglary occurred involving a loss of property worth Rs. 22,630. The offence was committed by some Kondadoras. One of the accused was convicted and a moiety of the lost property was recovered.

In South Arcot district the house of one Krishnamachari of Tiruvendipuram was broken into and property valued Rs. 2,120 was stolen. Owing to prompt investigation almost the whole of the property was recovered while two persons, both Brahmans, were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

At St. Thomas' Mount a burglary was committed in the house of the local sub-assistant surgeon, the loss of property being estimated at Rs. 2,000. An ex-sepoy and known depredator of Vellore was arrested with a portion of the

stolen property near Chetpat railway station while on his way to Madras to dispose of it. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. A moiety of the lost property was recovered. Three other men—two sepoys and one ex-sepoy of the 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry—who were suspected of complicity in the crime were arrested and confined under remand in the Cantonment sub-jail at St. Thomas' Mount. One of them broke out of the sub-jail one night and fled to the regimental lines whither he was pursued by the police whom some sepoys attacked. Stones were thrown at the police and at the Cantonment police station. The next morning information was given to the Military authorities who finding the identification of the offenders impracticable placed the whole regiment under restraint. The sepoy who escaped from the sub-jail was tried and convicted.

A known depredator of Punganur, Chittoor district, who had been out of view for some time, was arrested and sent to jail for four years on a charge of housebreaking. On searching the house where he had stayed at Conjeeveram housebreaking implements, a cart-load of valuable articles carried off in several burglaries, a white police coat with three police buttons and an English revolver with cartridges were found. It was ascertained that the accused used to go about Conjeeveram town posing as a constable and committing crime at favourable opportunities. Five previous convictions were traced against him.

Thefts.

20. The number of thefts rose from 14,898 to 15,401. Gōdāvari reported the largest number of cases and also showed the most considerable increase. The other districts in which there was an increase were Kistna (+ 166), Madras city (+ 128), Guntūr (+ 95) and Tanjore (+ 82). To prevent the extensive thefts of cargo during the process of landing and shipping goods at Cocanada port which had been going on for many years, a temporary harbour police staff, for patrol duty at the port, consisting of one European Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables was sanctioned at the beginning of the year and the establishment was formed on the 1st April 1911. This harbour police appears to meet the requirements of the port as there are now practically no complaints of theft of cargo between ship and shore.

In Gōdāvari district a sum of Rs. 650 and odd being the pay of the Polavaram division police for January 1911 was stolen from the sub-jail where it was kept in a box in the treasury guard room. The box was discovered next morning in a latrine, rifled of its contents. A constable attached to the station who was suspected was prosecuted under section 380, Indian Penal Code, but was discharged. The head constable and four constables who formed the guard were also prosecuted under section 44 of the Police Act and were, with one exception, convicted. A portion of the amount stolen was ordered by Government to be recovered from the Division Inspector and the Sub-Inspector in charge of the station, the balance being written off.

When a timber merchant was sleeping at Palghat railway station a bag containing about Rs. 2,000 was stolen from him. The thief who turned out to be a notorious known depredator with three previous convictions was arrested by the Railway police and the whole of the money recovered. He got three years' rigorous imprisonment.

In Anantapur district a theft of jewels valued at Rs. 2,000 was committed by a Brahman cook who removed them from his master's house. Half the property was recovered. The cook and two receivers were convicted.

Cattle-thefts.

21. Cattle-thefts again showed an appreciable fall, the number reported being 3,255 as against 3,653 in 1910. The decrease occurred in most of the districts. A system of cattle-branding was in operation in the Agency tracts of Ganjāṃ, in Jeypore and in certain divisions of Madura but in Jeypore it did not work satisfactorily. In Madura the number of cattle branded up to the end of 1911 from the institution of the system in 1909 was 29,557 or nearly one-tenth of the total number of cattle in the district. Though it is the case that there has not been a considerable decrease in the number of cattle-thefts registered—and here it is not unfair to assume that the people are far less reluctant to complain than was formerly the case—there is abundant evidence to prove

that a branded animal is seldom stolen or that if stolen it is released as soon as the brand is noticed. Government have recently ordered a reduction in the fee charged for branding, from two annas to one anna, and the continuance of the experiment in Madura for two years more. The people in some parts still evince prejudice against the system chiefly for the reason that they allege that the brand lessens the value of the animal when alive and of its skin after death. Further a majority of village magistrates are indifferent, if not hostile. It is however hoped that with the co-operation of the Revenue officers the prejudices of the people will soon be overcome. The work of the special party employed in the same district for the prevention of cattle-thefts had again a salutary effect, 89 persons being put up under the security sections, of whom 50 were bound over and 24 were awaiting trial. The party in addition to this worked up cases of cattle-theft, helped in the detection of cases of dacoity and proved a useful auxiliary to the District police, and I have already recommended to Government its continuance for another three years. The measures taken in Madura district and a close watch kept on the Udamalpet side of Coimbatore district are reported to have effected a decrease in cattle-thefts in the district last named. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, reports that prompt information of the appearance of suspected cattle-thieves in his district was given by a few talaiyaris and private persons. In South Canara seven Mappilla cattle-lifters were bound over, a smart piece of work on the part of the Mangalore circle Inspector which was followed by a cessation of this form of crime in the neighbourhood of Mangalore.

It has been the custom in Kistna district for people who take cattle away from the villages to which the animals belong, to obtain certificates from village magistrates showing that they are their property. This serves as a safeguard against cattle-lifters and is an aid towards the detection of cattle-thefts. The Government have recently approved of a proposal to issue printed counterfoil cattle-passport books to village headmen in place of the manuscript passes which can easily be forged.

Cattle-poisoning cases numbered 62 as against the same number in 1910 and 66 in 1909. The largest number of cases occurred in Kurnool (10).

Counterfeiting coin and currency notes.

22. The number of true cases relating to coin was 51 as against 80 and the percentage that reached conviction was 45·1 as against 56·3 in 1910. None of the cases were remarkable nor was a Chapparband concerned in any of them. A notorious coiner of Madras who tried to palm off three counterfeit two-anna pieces on a toddy shop-keeper near Vellore, was arrested and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The village magistrate who did excellent work in the case was granted by the District Magistrate a reward of Rs. 50. Two goldsmiths of Trichinopoly employed in the Cordite Factory, Wellington who attempted to get rid of a piece of lead as a two-anna piece in an arrack shop were arrested, moulds and other incriminating articles being seized in their houses. They were committed to the sessions but have been acquitted since the end of the year. In South Canara one-anna coins made of lead, with acids, moulds, etc., used in manufacturing them were discovered in the house of a Mappilla. Evidence was forthcoming that he had passed several counterfeit coins. He was charged under sections 235, 240 and 243 of the Indian Penal Code and has recently been convicted under section 243.

No cases of counterfeit currency notes were reported during the year.

Swindling cases.

23. Another case of cheating against "A.A. Lal Brothers," a bogus firm run by three persons at Ludhiana, whose *modus operandi* was described in paragraph 24 of the Administration report for 1910, was tried in Madras city during the year and ended in the conviction of one of the partners. Three cases of cheating by sending bogus telegrams were successfully prosecuted by the Intelligence Department of the Madras city police in one of which a signaller of the Government Telegraph office was the offender. Three persons started in Triplicane a bogus firm under the style of "Hardinge & Co." and made a practice of sending, by value payable post, to persons who had ordered nothing worthless toy watches the amount charged for each watch ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75. On receipt of a complaint from one of the victims, the postal authorities made enquiries without success. The city police then took up the case

and arrested the three men two of whom were convicted. The manager and a clerk of the Government Medical Stores office, Madras were prosecuted for falsification of accounts, the former being acquitted and the latter sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 477, Indian Penal Code.

A man who had settled in Vizianagram in 1909, posing as a silk merchant and sending, by value payable post, parcels alleged to contain silk but in reality nothing but trash, was at last convicted of two separate offences under section 420, Indian Penal Code and sentenced to $6\frac{1}{2}$ months' rigorous imprisonment in the aggregate.

A native pastor in Kistna whose co-operation in recruiting men for this department had been sought for, received Rs. 3 from a youth selected by him, giving out that it was the Sub-Inspector's *mamul*. The candidate was rejected by the Superintendent and demanded the return of the money. The pastor was prosecuted under section 420, Indian Penal Code, confessed his crime and was sentenced to imprisonment until the rising of the court. The mission authorities also punished him.

Tyagarajaswami who had cheated the late Mahant of Tirupati so far back as 1898 was arrested in Trichinopoly, tried and sent to jail for two years. I may give a brief statement of the facts of this case. This man was a native of Pudukkōttai and professed to be gifted with supernatural powers. He was introduced to the late Mahant of Tirupati in 1898, became very intimate with him and persuaded him to part with his diamond ring and ear-rings, stating that the diamonds were required to make a paste which would facilitate the discovery of hidden treasure. A few days later the swindler declared that more diamonds were required and for the purchase he received Rs. 2,000 from the credulous Mahant. Needless to say that both the diamonds and the money were misappropriated and finally to extort more money Tyagarajaswami got up a charge of adultery against the Mahant which was however withdrawn in 1899. The Mahant then brought a charge of cheating against Tyagarajaswami and a woman, extradition warrants being obtained as the accused were believed to be in Travancore. In 1900 the woman was arrested but discharged as no evidence was forthcoming, the police Inspector who worked up the case having himself got into trouble and been sent to jail. Ten years later Tyagarajaswami was arrested by the Trichinopoly police and prosecuted under sections 420 and 385 of the Indian Penal Code. The Sessions Judge of North Arcot who tried the case convicted him under the former section, acquitting him on the other charge.

An ex-constable of Tanjore district was caught in Rāmnād district posing as a constable employed in the execution of warrants. He was convicted under section 171, Indian Penal Code.

In Chingleput district a Brahman woman lent jewels to a Sudra woman for the decoration of an idol with the object of recovering her husband's affection. The idol, after the *puja*, was wrapped up in a piece of cloth and handed over to the Brahman woman who was to open the parcel three days later when naturally the jewels were not to be found on the idol. The case was under investigation at the close of the year.

A man posing as a police Inspector of North Canara deputed to investigate a theft of currency notes was noticed in South Canara district. In some places he called himself an Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department and in others a Veterinary Inspector. He was arrested for stealing the police uniform of a Sub-Inspector and a bicycle. Three previous convictions were traced against him and he was charged in three cases—two under sections 457 and 380 and one under sections 419 and 170, of the Indian Penal Code, all of which ended in conviction. He was also ordered to notify his residence for a period of two years after release.

Sedition.

24. The conspiracy case in Tinnevelly has already been referred to in paragraph 15, in connection with the murder of Mr. Ashe.

Other cases of note.

25. The existence of an organisation in Madras city carrying on traffic in minor children kidnapped from their lawful guardians, was discovered. Enquiries showed that young girls were to be sold as caste girls for purposes of marriage to persons living in other provinces and boys sent to other countries to work as coolies. A case in which three boys were thus

113

kidnapped was detected by the city police and ended in conviction. A few other cases were under investigation.

In North Arcot district a Brahman woman, for the sake of a large sum of money promised by a distant relation in case she gave birth to a male child, asked a Balija woman who had just been delivered of a boy to hand over the baby to her. The request was refused and the Brahman woman then kidnapped the child. A medical examination showed who the mother was and the child was restored to the Balija woman. In this case a sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 was inflicted.

In North Malabar district the menon of an amsam got certain pattayaprathi registers from the record-keeper of the Kurumbranad Taluk office on the pretext that they were required for reference and made interpolations therein to create evidence favourable to his brother-in-law in a pending civil suit. The interpolations having been detected, the menon's father who was an adhigari interfered and with three other men conspired to induce the record-keeper to allow the interpolated pages to be replaced. The menon was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in 1910. The men who had conspired to hush up the matter were also tried in that year but the Sessions Judge acquitted them on a point of law. On the District Magistrate's appealing against the acquittal the case was retried during 1911 and ended in conviction.

In South Canara district during the absence on pilgrimage to Benares of one of the trustees of some temples, a false petition purporting to be from him was presented to the effect that he had resigned his office in favour of his cousin. Another trustee to whom the petition was addressed recommended the cousin to the Committee which gave him the appointment. The fraud was discovered and three persons, including the cousin and the dishonest trustee, were convicted under sections 465, 475 and 109, Indian Penal Code.

A case under section 372, Indian Penal Code against a dancing girl of Madras for dedicating her adopted daughter, a minor, to a temple at Conjeeveram was worked up by the Chingleput police. After a careful investigation and scrutiny of the birth registers to prove the child's real age, the woman was charged before the Joint Magistrate, Chingleput who acquitted her. An appeal was preferred to the High Court with the result that she was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

During the year, the police at all seaports were called upon to be more than ordinarily vigilant in preventing the smuggling of opium to Burma. Four persons were arrested at Gopalpur in Ganjām district for being in possession of illicit opium and were all convicted. Praise is due to the Madras city police for the arrest, at the Central railway station, of an individual with about 800 tolas of opium which he was clandestinely carrying to Rangoon. He was found to be a member of a gang of opium-smugglers, whose operations extended over different parts of the country, the ringleader being in Rangoon. Another member was subsequently arrested and both were convicted. The Board of Revenue granted rewards to the police officers who distinguished themselves as stated in paragraph 4.

Justifiable homicides..

26. There were nine cases of justifiable homicide reported during the year of which five were caused by policemen and the rest by private persons. The former which occurred in Coimbatore, Tanjore and Bellary have been mentioned already in paragraphs 15, 17 and 18. Of the latter, the killing of a couple of dacoits who attacked two travellers in Chittoor has been referred to in paragraph 18 *supra*. The other cases were reported from Guntur and Bellary districts. In Guntur district during a struggle between the kavalgar of a village and a burglar caught in the act of boring a hole into a house the former, whose life was threatened, gave the latter some blows with his lathi. The burglar expired shortly after. A dangerous criminal of Kurnool district broke into the house of a villager in Bellary and while searching for property awoke the owner of the house who raised an alarm and in the scuffle that ensued severely wounded his assailant with a sword. The burglar died the next day. It is to be regretted that such instances of plucky resistance to evil doers are so few and far between.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—how dealt with.

27. In obedience to the orders of Government contained in paragraph 10 of their review on the Police Administration report for 1910 the statement showing the statistics of detection has been omitted from this report and special detailed instructions have been issued to Deputy Inspectors-General as to the measures to be adopted to further the honest and efficient handling of crime, directing their special attention to the following points, viz., the part taken by the village police in detecting and preventing crime and the efficiency of the co-operation between them and the regular police; the prosecution of really dangerous persons under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code; the suitable location of police stations; and the correct apportionment of blame for failure between the village police, the regular police and (possibly) the courts. Government desire that I should give my opinion on the general merits of investigation work in each district as disclosed by the inspections of myself and the Deputy Inspectors-General and in obedience to these instructions, I offer the following remarks:—

During the year in consequence of my absence on leave I inspected three districts, Tinnevelly, Kurnool and Anantapur, the other two mentioned in paragraph 36 of this report having each been visited for a very short period. In Tinnevelly which I inspected very early in the year I found that Mr. Hamilton effectively controlled his men, taking an active interest in supervising the investigation of crime and directing it upon sound lines. In Kurnool investigation had been carefully supervised by the gazetted officers but little success had been attained which fact may be ascribed to the paucity of capable Inspectors and the inexperience of the Sub-Inspectors in charge of stations, two features that are common to a large majority of districts. In Anantapur where police work is not so difficult as in Kurnool investigation suffered, the district being under the charge of an officer whose zeal and thoroughness left a good deal to be desired. I am unable to give any definite statement of the conclusions formed by the acting Inspector-General regarding the work done in the districts that he inspected.

In the Northern Range which comprises the majority of the telugu districts the want of competent Sub-Inspectors has been more felt than elsewhere but in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts where the handling of crime is a comparatively easy matter results were fairly good though in Ganjām which suffered as did Anantapur for the want of a keen Superintendent more might have been done. In Gōdāvari there was a good deal to be desired though the Superintendent did not spare himself while in Kistna the police failed notably in dealing with cases of dacoity. In this district and in Guntur conditions are very similar owing to the incursions of criminal gangs from His Highness the Nizam's dominions and the inroads of our own Daccan gangs. In both districts the gazetted officers supervised investigation actively but in Kistna the police were particularly unsuccessful in obtaining convictions. In both districts there is great scope for preventive work which has not been neglected and I am confident that better results will be seen in the near future. In Nellore crime was more heavy than in the previous year but although no effort was spared by the Superintendent he met with but little success. This district like Kistna and Guntur is overrun by criminal gangs while the people are more than ordinarily timid and apathetic and give no practical help to the police who are further handicapped by obstruction from a section of the village magistrates which is not always passive.

In the Central Range an extra district (Chittoor) was formed during the year and three districts—Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot—had no sub-divisions, a fact which, I venture to submit, has a material effect on the success of the work of the police. Owing to changes in personnel only four districts in the Range, viz., Cuddapah, Anantapur, Salem and Kurnool were inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General during the year. In Cuddapah investigation is rendered unduly difficult by the hostile attitude of the people often connived at by the village

magistrates and this is mainly due to the spirit of lawlessness that prevails throughout large areas of the Ceded districts. In no part of the presidency are factions so powerful and bitter, case after case of violent crime being rendered incapable of conviction owing to the fact that all the available evidence is necessarily tainted. Cuddapah district has also suffered for several years owing to constant though unavoidable changes among Gazetted officers but it is hoped that the police will in time master the situation now that the district is less unwieldy in size, has been provided with a sub-division and is by degrees being furnished with more efficient Inspectors and a complete staff of Sub-Inspectors. In Chittoor preventive action was not sufficiently taken during the year with the result that investigation was rendered more difficult, the neglect being due to the impression formed by police officers that such action was not favourably viewed by the superior magistracy. The gangs in the sub-division were allowed to get out of hand with the result that they were joined by others from outside and the Deputy Inspector-General has commented severely on the apathy of the police. In Salem the work done in investigation was very thorough and it was particularly evident that the supervision had been all that could be desired. I can testify to this as I visited the district very shortly after the close of the year. In Chingleput steady work was done but the district was unfortunate in that no case of dacoity ended in conviction. In South Arcot the results attained were considerably less successful than in the previous year and this I would ascribe in part at least to the fact that this district has no sub-division, a remark that applies to North Arcot as well. Each of these districts is too large, I venture to say, for a single officer to control effectively even with the help of a Personal Assistant. The knowledge that there is a superior officer of police in direct charge of a portion of the district and stationed in his charge has not only a most beneficial effect on the discipline and working of the force under him but also influences in a marked manner the action and movements of criminals. There is nothing of a special nature to place on record as regards Bellary where re-allocation is more than elsewhere delayed by want of men but I am afraid that the fall in the volume of crime in this district was more apparent than real and the Deputy Inspector-General is by no means satisfied that dacoity was not being hushed up in the sub-division.

In the Southern Range the three districts that are the least difficult to handle are those on the west coast and of these two were not inspected during the year. In all three police work was fairly successful and in South Canara in particular the criminals were under fair control. The Nilgiris is another easy charge and here work was satisfactorily done. Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly are three troublesome districts but all three were efficiently handled and I am confident of better results as the station house officers gain experience. In Tinnevelly and Rāmnād a fair measure of success was attained in dealing with dacoity and in the first named district several dangerous gangs were broken up. In Tanjore the Superintendent devoted marked attention to improving the methods of his investigating officers and with considerable success while in Trichinopoly, a district which had suffered owing to changes in the personnel of the superior officers, an energetic and experienced Superintendent effected genuine improvement.

I regret that these remarks on the general merits of work done in the various districts are not so full or complete as I should wish but I anticipate that for succeeding years the Deputy Inspectors-General's reports on the subject will be more of the description required than has been the case for 1911. It is however only right to add that Mr. Lane, Acting Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range has furnished an informative and useful report.

Generally on the subject of detection I may add that there is little doubt but that it is now the case that in many districts the people appreciate the new class of station house officers and have begun to trust them. They are as a whole decidedly promising and their lack of experience is gradually diminishing. What many of them need is local knowledge and transfers are too frequent but I am taking steps to minimise this evil. I believe that the regular police is gradually receiving more assistance from the village magistrates and police and I may take this opportunity of acknowledging the sympathetic co-operation of the officers who control the village establishments. Crime is undoubtedly more readily reported and registered, investigation is seldom refused on insufficient grounds and cases are no longer so indiscriminately referred as false as was the case in the days of the old station house officers.

Personal investigation.

The subjoined table compares the amount of personal investigation into grave crime by superior officers in 1910 and 1911 :—

——	Number of cases for personal investigation.		Number of cases investigated.		Percentage.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Superintendents	839	825	460	502	54·8	60·8
Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents	719	823	387	452	53·8	54·9
Total ..	1,558	1,648	847	954	54·4	57·9

NOTE.—The cases investigated by Personal Assistants to Superintendents are included in the work done by Superintendents.

It will be seen that the total number of cases which had to be dealt with was larger than in the previous year and also that there was an improvement in the proportion of cases investigated. Adequate work in this respect was done by a majority of Superintendents, notably Messrs. Chetham and Pitt. Mr. M. E. A. Anderson again failed and on his return from leave will be called upon to explain his shortcoming. Among Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents, almost all did well, in particular Messrs. Ryan, B. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu and Lidbury. It may be of interest to note that in the Superintendents' ranges the following were the heaviest, Coimbatore (70 cases), Nellore (52), North Arcot (52), Trichinopoly (50), Guntūr (47), Salem (42), Anantapur (41) and Kistna (41); of sub-divisions Kandukur (76), Karūr (69), Dindigul (49), Erode (47), Hospet (43) and Tuticorin (41) had the largest number of cases.

Attendance at Sessions.

The attendance at sessions of Superintendents was better than in 1910 while that of Assistant Superintendents continued to be fair.

Property lost and recovered.

28. The annexed statement shows the amount of property lost and recovered in police cases during the past three years. This statement as usual does not include property concerned in cases in which police have declined investigation.

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1909.			1910.			1911.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		
Madras City ...	1,20,507	42,693	35·4	2,77,756	2,30,611	83·0	85,029	24,324	28·6	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases, Rs. 8 844.
Ganjām	44,331	12,123	27·3	38,570	6,444	16·7	59,898	13,448	22·5	
Vizagapatam ...	58,836	18,853	32·0	58,753	19,280	32·8	82,665	22,636	27·4	
Jeypore	16,317	5,096	31·2	13,015	4,110	31·6	10,015	2,822	28·2	
Gōdāvari	70,968	14,022	19·8	79,760	7,639	9·6	93,984	12,964	13·8	
Kistna	1,42,310	29,367	20·6	83,694	14,478	17·3	88,200	13,533	15·3	
Guntūr	62,825	12,068	19·2	74,793	9,984	13·3	69,823	14,764	21·1	
Nellore	64,385	5,620	8·7	77,646	4,903	6·3	89,253	15,491	17·4	
Kurnool	22,681	6,521	28·8	56,384	4,541	8·1	39,797	7,416	18·6	
Bellary	69,957	9,330	13·3	54,261	13,232	24·4	98,004	15,842	16·2	
Anantapur	36,559	8,544	23·4	49,740	18,174	36·5	42,344	9,168	21·7	
Cuddapah	65,502	15,874	24·2	67,978	13,402	19·7	44,208	5,713	12·9	
Chittoor	94,838	16,616	17·5	69,021	10,710	15·5	44,957	5,079	11·3	
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,196	6,328	11·1	
Chingleput	27,469	7,407	27·0	40,380	7,499	18·6	41,247	7,666	18·6	
South Arcot	1,10,421	16,753	15·2	99,296	23,717	23·9	89,265	10,513	11·8	
Salem	64,272	12,693	19·7	53,921	8,900	16·5	53,565	8,572	16·0	
Tanjore	77,720	27,483	35·3	86,753	13,380	15·4	91,001	16,172	17·8	
Trichinopoly ...	49,169	13,418	27·3	52,081	8,148	15·6	69,992	18,331	26·2	
Madura	1,55,343	50,243	32·3	1,06,477	31,740	29·8	1,00,441	27,646	27·5	
Rāmnād	...	..	...	64,485	13,607	21·1	1,16,573	10,056	8·6	
Tinnevelly	88,530	16,382	18·5	73,595	9,488	12·9	69,738	8,646	12·4	
Coimbatore	1,03,881	19,533	18·8	63,743	20,044	31·4	74,293	15,963	21·5	
The Nilgiris ...	10,089	4,509	44·7	9,499	2,514	26·5	6,609	3,611	54·6	
South Malabar ...	42,390	8,024	18·9	97,708	9,304	9·5	24,420	4,645	19·0	
North Malabar ...	14,947	2,941	19·7	14,023	3,540	25·2	10,593	2,990	28·2	
South Canara ...	43,163	7,645	17·7	44,510	14,358	32·3	20,394	4,544	22·3	
The Railway Police, Madras.	19,884	7,047	35·4	19,196	5,405	28·2	20,979	6,383	30·4	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	17,268	7,384	42·8	29,144	10,209	35·0	24,348	7,456	30·6	
Total ...	16,94,562	3,98,189	23·5	18,56,182	5,39,361	29·1	17,18,831	3,22,722	18·8	

Less property was lost and a smaller percentage recovered than in 1910 but the figures do not call for discussion, the recovery of stolen property being so largely a matter of chance. In Rāmnād district property said to be worth nearly Rs. 50,000 was lost in a single case of torch-light dacoity, a very small portion being recovered. The recovery of property valued at nearly Rs. 11,000 out of double the amount lost in a burglary in Vizagapatam district has been mentioned in paragragh 19 *supra*. Another fortunate recovery was that of almost all the property (worth Rs. 5,000) lost in a theft in Trichinopoly town.

Prosecutions: *Statement A–1, columns 11 and 12.*

29. There was a further decline in the number of cases prosecuted by the police and also a falling off in the percentage of successful prosecutions. Of 13,562 cases decided (in classes I to V of statement A-1) 9,912 or 73·1 per cent. ended in conviction as against 75·3 in 1910 and 75·4 in 1909. Madras city maintained its position, showing the highest percentage of success (97·0) and the percentages in the Nilgiris, Jeypore and the two Railway Police districts were good, being above 80 per cent. There was some improvement in North Malabar, Rāmnād and Cuddapah.

Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

The number of original cases attended to by the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal during the year was much the same (3,769) as in 1910 (3,950) while the percentage of successful cases varied but slightly. In regard to appeals the work was the same in quantity and success as in 1910.

For each of the two Railway Police districts, a Prosecuting Inspector was appointed while Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were appointed in three more districts during the year. Two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were also sanctioned for Madras city, and one of the appointments has been recently made.

Inadequate sentences.

30. It was perhaps due to the careful attention paid for some years to the matter by Superintendents and District Magistrates that there were few instances of inadequate sentences during the year. In Cuddapah district a fine of Rs. 50 was the punishment inflicted by a Sub-Magistrate on a village magistrate and his wife for receiving stolen property but the District Magistrate contented himself with warning the Sub-Magistrate to show a greater degree of discrimination in passing sentence. In South Canara district a person prosecuted under the Explosives Act for keeping in his possession without a license 34 lbs. of gun powder was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5. The Superintendent brought this light punishment to the notice of the District Magistrate.

Escapes.

31. Escapes from police custody were more numerous than in the previous year, 123 as against 107. One hundred and three persons were recaptured of whom 10 had escaped in previous years. In 34 cases of escape the police were held to be free from blame while as regards the other cases 35 police officers were punished departmentally and 72 were prosecuted of whom 35 were convicted. In Jeypore district a couple of prisoners escaped from the custody of two police constables who promptly arrested two other persons and attempted to represent them to be the prisoners who had escaped. The fraud was detected and the constables were prosecuted, under sections 223 and 342, Indian Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. In Nellore district two constables and a private individual were escorting a prisoner when he was rescued by his friends who attacked the constables and disarmed them. The constables were found bound and one of them senseless while the carbine carried by the escort was discovered in the jungle. The prisoner has not been caught again. The constables were placed before the Magistrate but were discharged. In Anantapur district a Madiga under arrest in a case of theft, while being taken to the village chavadi, escaped from the custody of a police constable and committed suicide by throwing himself into a well. As it appeared to me only too probable that the constable had used or threatened violence I dismissed him.

Prosecution for false complaints.

32. The number of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false" as well as the number of persons who were prosecuted for making such complaints remained the same as in the preceding year but a larger number of convictions were secured during the year under report. 5,254 cases were struck off as false and complainants were prosecuted in 382 cases of which 95 were taken up on the sanction of the Magistrates. Conviction was obtained in 146 or 38·2 per cent. of these cases as against 31·6 in 1910 and 27·7 in 1909. The largest decrease in the number of false cases occurred in Nellore while the increase in Tanjore, Kurnool, Rāmnād and South Canara was appreciable. It is a matter for congratulation that the number of false cases is steadily diminishing in Salem district and this is due to the comparatively large number of prosecutions instituted during the last two years. The systematic use of sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code is, as the District Magistrate remarks, at present peculiar to that district and Mr. Hitchcock is to be commended for his steady persistence. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that although 268 cases were struck off as false in Tanjore, not a single prosecution was instituted, while in only 2 out of 324 such cases in South Arcot were the complainants prosecuted.

In Salem district a false complaint of arson was preferred in 1909 and sanction to prosecute the complainant was applied for but refused. An appeal against the order was made with the result that sanction was obtained and the accused was tried and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, the sentence being upheld on appeal.

Cases found false after trial.

Of 141,242 cases prosecuted by the police, 531 or 0·4 per cent. were declared false after trial as against the same percentage in 1910. As in the past the average was largely exceeded in Kurnool and Cuddapah, but in the first named district the percentage was less than half of the figure of the previous year.

Prevention: Habitual Criminals.

33. The annexed statement compares the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year with that on the corresponding day of the previous year.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1911.

Class of persons.	Number *at large* on 31st December 1910, *i.e.*, excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year: On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the registers during the year: By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Of those included in columns 2 to 5, number in jail on 31st December 1911.		Number *at large* on 31st December 1911.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons in Book II, Register of known-depredators, etc., convicted during the year.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		12 (*a*)		13	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known depredators	15,577	199	1,154	18	2,351	24	2,100	30	340	3	209	3	1,041	15	919	15	453	5	2,415	22	15,805	208	2,538	47	1,127	22
Receivers of stolen goods ...	1,653	78	20	1	19	6	253	11	29	2	16	2	243	16	32	2	63	2	20	2	1,542	70	16	2	5	...
Suspected persons	11,138	95	634	7	604	4	3,089	57	172	2	158	8	1,233	7	616	4	633	10	555	2	12,098	130	1,000	29	262	6
Total ...	* 28,368	* 372	1,808	26	2,974	34	5,442	98	541	7	383	13	2,517	38	1,567	21	1,149	17	2,990	28	29,445	408	3,554	78	1,394	28

* The variations, as compared with the figures in the report for 1910, are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The number of bad characters newly registered during 1911 was 5,540 as against 6,704 in 1910. The decrease was marked in the number of suspects newly registered and occurred in a majority of the districts but in this connection it has to be remembered that the registration in 1910 was specially heavy owing to the removal of permanently settled gangs from the Gang register and the inclusion of the dangerous members thereof in the register of known depredators. On the other hand, there was a noticeable increase in the number of suspects newly registered in Tinnevelly, Jeypore and Kurnool. The total number of receivers newly registered was also less than in 1910 while in Ganjām, Rāmnād and South Malabar not a single receiver was registered during the year.

A larger number of persons (2,555 as against 2,135) were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime.

The proportion of registered bad characters who were out of view on the last day of the year was 12·2 per cent. as against 12·9 per cent. in 1910. Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Kistna showed the largest percentages while Tinnevelly, Madura and South Arcot returned, as before, the lowest. In Jeypore, Vizagapatam and the Nilgiris the fall in the percentage was noticeable.

The number of registered bad characters who were convicted during 1911 was 1,422 as against 1,533 in 1910 and 1,587 in 1909.

A meeting of the Superintendent of Police, South Arcot and the Commandant of the French Territory of Pondicherry resulted in an improved system of interchanging criminal intelligence. When dangerous characters are banished by the French authorities notices of such banishments with full particulars are now given to the British police prior to the banishment in order that the persons expelled may be watched when they enter this presidency. Similarly a list of bad characters living in Pondicherry and addicted to crime within British territory is furnished to the French authorities who keep such men under surveillance.

Houses of bad repute.

The following table compares the number of houses of bad repute on the registers during the past three years:—

——	1909.	1910.	1911.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves	998	1,014	993
Brothels in cantonments	14	14	6
Houses of receivers of stolen goods	1,474	1,555	1,347
Notorious gambling houses	208	262	301
Total ...	2,694	2,845	2,647

There was a decrease under every head except "Notorious gambling houses." The district figures relating to toddy shops resorted to by thieves have necessarily been affected by the territorial changes that came into operation during the year.

Criminal gangs.

There were 24 wandering criminal gangs on the 31st December 1911 as against 27 on the last day of the previous year. Their strength consisted of 936 males, 791 females and 1,188 children of whom 195 males and 5 females were in jail and 89 males, 131 females and 200 children were out of view at the close of the year. Ninety-nine members of these gangs were convicted during the year as against 197 in 1910. The registration of the members of these gangs by the Criminal Investigation Department was proceeded with during the year and so many as eleven gangs have now been completely registered, the finger prints of the members taken and their history sheets prepared.

An important feature of the year under report was the prosecution of a larger number of persons under sections 400 and 401, Indian Penal Code. In Guntūr district two absconding members of a dangerous gang were arrested and prosecuted under sections 400 and 402, Indian Penal Code but convicted under the former only and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each. In South Arcot district 12 members of a gang of Gudu Dasaris, suspected to have been concerned in cases of theft, were convicted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Cuddalore and sentenced each to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, but the Sessions Judge on appeal quashed the

\121

conviction. In Tanjore district a prosecution was instituted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, against 33 members of a notorious gang of house-breakers who had undoubtedly been responsible for a number of burglaries in the district, but the case had to be withdrawn for want of sufficient evidence and because several of the men were not arrested. Arrangements are being made to deal with them under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the whole gang will, it is hoped, be run to earth shortly. In the same district a well organized gang of dacoits headed by a Brahman outlaw against which four cases of dacoity were proved was charged under section 400 of the Indian Penal Code but the trial has not yet commenced. In Trichinopoly district eight members of a gang of Dasaris were convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 401, Indian Penal Code but on appeal the conviction of five was set aside. In the same district a notorious criminal, Perianna Tevan, was convicted under the same section and sentenced to 21 months' rigorous imprisonment. An Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department discovered a gang of Bauriahs at Pallavaram where they had been staying for over 18 months and committing crime with impunity. They were all bound over under the security sections. Due notice has been taken of the apathy of the local police in this matter. Special measures (by means of a periodical census) have been adopted in Nellore district to detect gangs that are really criminal but the experiment is as yet only in the initial stage.

The Rudrapad Korachas of Bellary district who were settled in previous years are reported to have behaved well and steps were taken during the year to extend the experiment but very much remains to be done. The members of the Korava gang settled at Ramapuram, Chittoor district have shown no tendency to relapse into crime. In Nellore a dangerous criminal gang of Kathiras consisting of 300 members to whom could be traced innumerable crimes was induced to accept employment in mica mines at Kalichedu. They are all for the present earning an honest living. Mr. E. Ludwig, the manager of the mines, takes a personal interest in the matter and the assistance rendered by him in settling this gang is praiseworthy. Efforts are being made to reclaim the members of three other gangs in the same district. In Guntūr district the Superintendent, Mr. Clinch, who has the matter at heart, conferred with the District Magistrate and some missionaries also interested in it regarding the formation of a settlement for the wandering Yerukalas of the notorious Banda Guruvadu's gang but nothing has as yet been accomplished owing to the difficulty of procuring a suitable tract of land.

On the suggestion of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, Madras the Mysore police have recently adopted the system in force in this presidency in regard to the registration of wandering gangs. This will ensure the prompt interchange of intelligence relating to the movements of such gangs.

Old offenders.

There was a further decline in the number of old offenders convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, from 2,057 in 1910 to 1,820 in 1911. The Railway Police districts, North Malabar and Bellary showed the largest decrease. The highest figures were again returned by Vizagapatam and Madras city. Five hundred and eighty-one persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 693 in 1910 and 774 in 1909. The number of persons prosecuted for disobeying the rules was 194 of whom 155 were convicted as against 205 and 167 respectively in the previous year. The Superintendent of North Malabar mentions the case of a known depredator prosecuted for the fifth time, under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, for failure to notify his residence as ordered under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, although the maximum punishment had been inflicted on each occasion. The too obvious inadequacy of the penalty merits consideration when the Criminal Procedure Code is taken up for revision.

Finger Print Bureau.

The work of the Finger Print Bureau continued to be satisfactory. There was a further rise in the number of references asking for the antecedents of suspected persons, which, including 1,983 references from other Provinces and Native States, was 10,618 as against 9,871 in 1910. The total number of successful identifications was 2,446 of which 245 related to the references from outside this presidency, the percentage being 23·0 which was

little less than the record figure of the previous year, viz., 24·2. Among the references from the districts of this presidency, the largest number was received from Nellore (1,561) and was due to active efforts to deal with wandering gangs. Guntūr and Madras city came next. The smallest numbers of references were from North Malabar (4) and South Malabar (6), where professional criminals from other districts very rarely put in an appearance. Among other Provinces and Native States, Mysore and the Federated Malay States made as usual the largest number of references. The number of finger impression slips received for record in the Bureau during the year was 9,609 and the total on record at the end of the year after the elimination of slips on account of deaths, etc., was 145,345. Reference has already been made to a case in Tanjore in which two persons concerned in a dacoity were identified by means of the finger prints that they had left at the scene of crime. The following case also illustrates the value of the system. A Muhammadan murdered a rich Sait in Bangalore and then attempted to open an iron safe. He left his index-finger impression in blood on the door of the safe and his left thumb impression on a sieve placed on the safe. The impressions were identified as those of the murderer who was convicted with the assistance of this evidence.

Since the close of the year I have submitted for the sanction of Government proposals intended to place the working of the Finger print system on a sounder basis.

Security for good behaviour.

The subjoined statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases :—

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.				1911.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City	34	17	20	17	43	32	36	32	...	88·9	31	24	...	77·4
Ganjām	8	4	60	18	74	41	86	66	4	82·5	65	34	10	61·8
Vizagapatam	94	63	256	165	241	157	94	68	1	79·1	89	34	10	47·9
Jeypore	182	144	60	31	153	107	116	55	...	47·4	26	12	4	54·5
Gōdāvari	66	49	82	55	142	111	155	99	33	82·5	125	59	35	67·0
Kistna	79	33	128	56	71	13	73	22	2	40·0	66	25	15	55·6
Guntūr	179	88	292	190	320	157	305	183	21	66·1	198	122	3	66·3
Nellore	108	58	216	112	171	92	315	201	18	80·4	137	55	15	52·4
Kurnool	129	53	170	107	147	69	139	106	...	76·8	270	170	13	66·4
Bellary	123	86	126	69	91	32	99	69	2	72·6	84	58	2	71·6
Anantapur	76	34	68	22	46	35	178	85	32	58·2	114	71	13	70·3
Cuddapah	369	235	215	111	107	62	128	48	35	51·6	104	50	8	54·3
Chittoor	152	67	143	58	130	90	146	100	9	73·0	65	23	3	38·3
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	50	12	73·5
Chingleput	54	45	89	63	98	78	95	55	23	77·5	73	55	3	79·7
South Arcot	152	81	245	113	171	96	201	85	46	59·0	273	111	79	59·4
Salem	227	124	224	183	128	70	130	80	18	71·4	63	41	12	82·0
Tanjore	163	91	156	84	106	62	123	62	19	60·8	66	46	5	78·0
Trichinopoly	120	51	144	89	156	135	114	78	13	77·2	119	91	2	78·4
Madura	268	179	572	417	304	192	271	181	28	77·4	216	118	40	71·1
Rāmnād	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	61	12	50·0	115	82	5	79·6
Tinnevelly	101	52	214	116	193	120	174	73	58	62·9	206	122	16	65·2
Coimbatore	278	185	164	105	140	96	135	91	8	71·7	48	37	4	86·0
The Nilgiris	7	4	1	1	34	29	6	3	...	60·0	2	1	...	50·0
South Malabar	108	47	73	29	28	13	64	41	8	83·7	50	25	14	78·1
North Malabar	16	7	12	4	2	...	13	3	8	60·0	21	8	8	66·7
South Canara	24	21	31	5	42	36	39	27	10	93·1	43	31	1	73·8
The Railway Police, Madras. ...	22	13	20	12	27	12	20	14	4	87·5	14	11	...	78·6
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	24	15	19	10	12	8	17	9	4	69·2	23	11	...	61·1
Total ...	3,163	1,846	3,800	2,242	3,177	1,945	3,415	1,997	416	69·5	2,787	1,577	332	66·9

Notwithstanding the large number of persons bound over in Nellore in 1910 and the fact that a dangerous gang of considerable strength was settled and given honest employment during the year under report there was an increase of crime in the district. In Guntūr district the security sections are reported to have been

worked against the right persons but this did not at once result in a decrease of crime. In Jeypore district the Superintendent found that the action taken in previous years against Dombs had only a temporary effect in diminishing crime and for this reason steps are now being taken against a number of Sondis and Naiks who are suspected to be prime instigators of crime. A large number of persons were bound over in Kurnool during the year under report but the Deputy Inspector-General reports that in certain circles, only petty thieves were dealt with, the members of the dangerous Motupalli gang of Donga Dasaris being still at large. In his opinion the only remedy is to enforce the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 against this gang as well as against the Vayalpad Korachas of Chittoor and the Vepur Paraiyas of South Arcot. Draft rules to be worked under that Act are now under the consideration of Government and once they are finally approved no time will be lost in taking action against these pests. In Chittoor and Vizagapatam districts it is reported that some difficulty was experienced in working under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code on account of the attitude of certain superior Magistrates. More should have been done in Ganjām, Gōdāvari and Chingleput districts and the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, expresses a doubt whether the right persons were proceeded against in Trichinopoly and North Malabar.

Seven members of a gang of pickpockets, since traced to be a branch of a very large organization under the leadership of a woman, were arrested in Tanjore during a festival and proceeded against under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, four being bound over. So far no less than 74 members of this gang have been traced. In South Canara district seven Mappilla cattle-lifters were bound over, as mentioned in paragraph 21. A notorious known depredator of Bellary district who had escaped from police surveillance was spotted in Mangalore. He was found to be extorting money from poor people on the pretext of giving them medicine and three previous convictions were traced against him. He was bound over and sent to jail for one year. In Tinnevelly district the preventive sections were worked chiefly against the upholders of the *kudikaval* system and the measures taken so far have proved to be beneficial in disintegrating this system of blackmail which it is hoped will die out in course of time if the campaign against it is vigorously and steadily continued. This however is no easy task and in illustration of this statement may be mentioned the case of four Maravars who had been kavalgars and against whom action had been taken under the preventive sections. They were dismissed by the villagers but then attacked a man who had taken a prominent part against them and killed him.

There was a satisfactory fall in the number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year from 416 to 332 of which 143 had been pending for over two months. In Tinnevelly there was an improvement but in South Arcot the number of cases pending for more than two months was larger than in the previous year.

Of 1,577 persons bound over, 942 were sent to jail and the proportion so treated continued to be small in Kurnool while in Tinnevelly and Madura there was a retrogression. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 177 as against Rs. 185 in 1910. This figure was very largely exceeded in Jeypore (Rs. 444).

Criminal Investigation Department.

34. Throughout the year Mr. P. B. Thomas held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department which again rendered useful and valuable work. An additional Deputy Superintendent was temporarily attached to the department and an extra Sergeant was appointed for the Special Branch. With these the staff at the end of the year consisted of 3 Deputy Superintendents, 11 Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 16 head constables and 12 constables.

The principal duty on which a number of members of the staff were employed was the investigation into the Ashe murder case which, as the Government are aware, involved much labour of a trying nature. Mention of some of the other work done by the officers of this department has been made in paragraph 33. During the progress of the registration of wandering gangs, several men wanted by the police were traced, a notable piece of work being the arrest of two absconding members of a criminal gang in Guntūr who were convicted under section 400, Indian Penal Code.

The revision of the Kepmari registers was also proceeded with. Smuggling of opium, thefts from mail bags between Madras and Calcutta, obscene publications and the kidnapping of girls to be sold for purposes of marriage, formed the subjects of exhaustive enquiries by the department. The results of the investigation into opium-smuggling were communicated to the Board of Revenue. Although no conviction was secured in connection with the thefts from mail bags between Madras and Calcutta, the enquiry undertaken by the department appears to have been effectual, as such thefts have ceased. A report on the existence of obscene literature has been submitted to Government by the Deputy Inspector-General. In regard to the kidnapping of girls the enquiry was thorough but prosecutions were impracticable. The staff was also engaged in conducting several enquiries of a specially confidential nature. The touring done by the Deputy Inspector-General was adequate. The office establishment was strengthened by the addition of three clerks. Since the close of the year the publication of Part III (Hue and Cry portion) of the *Police Gazette* has been amalgamated with the *Confidential Supplement to the Police Gazette*, the publication is now called the *Criminal Intelligence Gazette* and its issue has been undertaken by the Criminal Investigation Department. The work connected with the returns relating to coinage, bad character rolls and a few other subjects properly appertaining to the Criminal Investigation Department has also been transferred from my office to that department.

At the instance of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, crime charts to help the police in tracing crime have recently been introduced in all districts. This system is modelled on that inaugurated in His Highness the Nizam's dominions by Mr. Gayer, Assistant Inspector-General of Police of that State. One map of the district is set apart for recording the place and date of all dacoities and robberies and another to show those of house-breakings and thefts. Each crime falling under these headings is shown on the map by a square of card-board on a pin, the date of crime and serial number being noted on the card-board which is specially coloured to indicate the classification, *e.g.*, house-dacoity, field-dacoity, road-dacoity, etc. The map is kept up to date and always shows six months' crime. It is used to enable officers to ascertain whether crimes have been committed by a gang of wandering criminals or by local men and to distinguish the crimes committed by the different classes of professional criminals most of whom have their own method of working. The Criminal Investigation Department maintains central charts on the information furnished by Superintendents of districts. The system is likely to be of considerable value.

Execution of warrants.

35. The total number of warrants pending execution on the 31st December 1911 was 1,851 as against 1,971 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these, 640 were more than a year old and 272 were more than six months old, as against 561 and 317 respectively at the end of 1910. Both the number of unexecuted warrants and the number of those pending for more than one year were again largest in Tanjore from which district criminals find it easy to escape to the Straits Settlements. At the instance of the Superintendent, the District Magistrate issued instructions to his subordinate magistrates to make free use of section 174, Indian Penal Code but no prosecutions under this section could be instituted as the original proclamations were found to be either out of order or issued otherwise than in conformity with the law. South Malabar, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly also returned a larger number of unexecuted warrants than other districts though in the last three districts named the number was less than in the previous year.

Inspection.

36. I inspected in the districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, Anantapur and Kurnool, besides visiting the training schools at Vellore twice. Mr. H. Douglas Robertson as acting Inspector-General inspected in the districts of North Arcot, Nellore, Guntūr, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam and also visited the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram. The Deputy Inspectors-General did a satisfactory amount of inspection. During the year all the stations in the presidency except six in Coimbatore and one in Trichinopoly were inspected by District officers and satisfactory explanations were offered for the failure to inspect these few stations. Some stations were inspected more than once.

123

CONCLUSION.

37. During the year 34 circles were re-allocated, the re-allocation being completely introduced in the Nilgiris and South Arcot districts. In four more districts—Kurnool, South Malabar, Tinnevelly and North Malabar—it has been completed since the close of the year, the total number of districts fully re-allocated up to date being ten.

Re-organization.

38. The new Police Order book was approved of by Government but its issue was deferred under their orders pending certain additions which have since been made and the book is now in use.

New Police Order book.

39. The acting Inspector-General left no information regarding the officers who he considered had done conspicuous service during the period that he controlled the force but I am in a position to allude to the valuable assistance rendered by the Deputy Inspectors-General and in particular to the zeal and thoroughness with which Mr. Armitage administered the police in the city of Madras. Mr. Thomas in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department had heavy and responsible work in supervising the investigation of the Ashe case and in dealing with sedition which he performed with great credit.

Work of Officers.

Mr. Sweeting as Assistant Inspector-General continued to manage my office with indefatigable efficiency, while Mr. Deane proved a most capable Personal Assistant to Mr. Thomas.

As regards District Superintendents, where so many rendered excellent service it is perhaps invidious to name individuals but I cannot close this report without mention of Messrs. Pelly, Longden, Hamilton, Chetham, Bernays, Hitchcock, Pitt and Clinch.

Among Assistant and Deputy Superintendents the following may be named as having done particularly good work, viz., Messrs. Johnson, Sweney, Lidbury, Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, J. McLaughlin, T. Venkoba Rao, B. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu, N. Ramanuja Aiyangar and M. S. Subramania Aiyar.

The Deputy Inspectors-General and District Superintendents have furnished me with a long list of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who distinguished themselves by meritorious service and of whom I would bring the names of the following to the notice of Government, viz.:—J. A. Hiscox and Rao Sahib S. Bavanandam Pillai (now Acting Assistant Commissioner) of Madras City; G. Subba Rao of Ganjām; H. Reynolds and B. Appalanarasimha Razu of Vizagapatam; Abdul Aziz Sahib of Jeypore; G. Rajagopala Rao, B.A. (now acting Deputy Superintendent) and S. Venkatarama Aiyar of Kistna; V. Ramachandra Aiyangar and S. Ranga Rao Nayudu of Guntūr; A. Kupchandji of Nellore; F. H. Bradbury and J. E. Webb of Kurnool; Saiyid Azmatullah Sahib of Bellary; S K. Muthuswami Razu of Cuddapah; N. Parthasarathi Aiyangar of Chittoor; T. M. Sesha Chari and V. P. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A. of North Arcot; V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib of Chingleput; C. A. Walton of South Arcot; H. P. Taylor, B.A., J. S. Deva Doss Nadar, B.A. and N. S. Manikkam Pillai of Salem; T. R. Sourirajulu Nayudu and M. S. Viswanatha Mudaliyar, B.A. of Tanjore; Rao Sahib P. Subba Aiyar (now Deputy Superintendent) of Trichinopoly; P. V. Ramaswami Nayudu and K. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., of Madura; P. Ranganatha Rao of Rāmnād; W. H. Juckes, D. J. Winfred, B.A. and P. Duraiswami Pillai, B.A. of Tinnevelly; G. R. Humphreys, Jacob Nargunam, B.A. and S. Arbuthaswami Pillai of Coimbatore; G. R. Glover of South Malabar; M. Raman Menon, B.A. of North Malabar; Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib of South Canara; A. Subba Reddi of Government Railway Police, Madras; C. N. Krishnayya of Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly; and Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib (now Deputy Superintendent), V Ramachandra Nayudu, R. Viraraghavayya, R. Guruvappa Nayudu, Thakur Singh and P. T. Kannan of the Criminal Investigation Department.

M.R.Ry. V. Rangacharlu Avargal, B.A., did another year's hard and good work as manager of my office while among managers of District Police offices I may mention the names of M.R Ry. C. S. Krishna Rao (Tanjore) and M.R.Ry. V. Raghavayya (Vizagapatam).

124

Summary.

40. The most important event of the year was the Coronation Darbar held by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi which was the occasion of great rejoicing throughout India. The Coronation celebrations in Madras City and all important centres within the presidency passed off with great success and I am glad to say that the police everywhere discharged their duties in connection with these events satisfactorily. The Madras Police contingent deputed for duty at the Imperial Darbar at Delhi consisted of three Deputy Superintendents, one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, one Sergeant, nine head constables and fifty-seven constables, under the charge of a Superintendent of Police and their services were specially commended by His Excellency the Governor of Madras at an inspection of the contingent on the 16th December 1911.

The salient features of the year were—

(1) territorial changes;
(2) the re-adjustment of the Railway Police districts;
(3) the revision of the rules regulating the grant of increments of pay to police constables and the discontinuance of the system of good conduct stripes;
(4) the reduction of the staff in the Provincial Training School, Vellore, and the addition, to the work of the Principal, of the charge of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore;
(5) the sudden rise in the prices of food-grains at the latter part of the year;
(6) a slight increase in grave crime;
(7) the murder of Mr. Ashe and the discovery of the existence of a treasonable conspiracy against the British rule in India;
(8) the introduction of training in *jiu jitsu* in the police of Madras city and at Vellore;
(9) the prosecution of a larger number of persons under sections 400 and 401, Indian Penal Code; and
(10) the progress of re-allocation in the districts.

But for the incidents mentioned in paragraph 17, the public peace was generally well maintained.

MADRAS,
13*th July* 1912.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

125

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911.

PART I.—*Return of cases.*

[Para. 29.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	8	71	...	79	9	20	10	22	12	5	39	1	1	40
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	2	6	...	8	...	2	...	1	2	2	5	3	...	8
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	3	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	5	1	7
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	6	10	...	16	...	1	2	7	4	...	11	...	..	11
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	97	247	...	344	15	27	91	159	33	8	200	102	51	302
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	259	760	...	1,019	104	276	229	206	164	18	388	511	138	899
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	23	...	25	2	1	6	9	5	...	14	2	1	16
		Total ...	376	1,120	...	1,496	130	328	339	406	220	34	660	624	192	1,284
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
√11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	211	662	...	873	23	65	224	140	174	207	521	5	...	526
√12	307	Attempts at murder	34	101	...	135	9	19	28	43	24	9	76	3	...	79
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	49	202	...	251	9	54	56	74	37	12	123	3	1	126
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	9	46	...	55	14	5	9	8	11	8	27	11	...	38
		Attempt ...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	6	...	7	1	4	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	3
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	89	...	108	5	35	8	25	9	25	59	2	1	61
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	36	244	1	279	12	76	44	86	34	22	143	6	2	149

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	135	628	...	763	18	159	149	193	76	30	299	208	48	507
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	18	...	23	4	5	5	...	4	3	7	1	...	8
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	278	1,492	3	1,767	99	433	289	287	125	63	478	541	76	1,019
		Attempt ...	1	5	...	6	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	2	...	5
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	43	220	2	261	17	97	49	52	26	15	95	62	9	157
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	17	..	20	3	6	2	3	4	2	9	28	3	37
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	136	555	...	691	89	122	119	202	108	39	349	435	125	784
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	23	123	...	146	6	35	31	31	25	11	67	14	4	81
		Total ...	984	4,410	6	5,388	311	1,116	1,014	1,146	659	448	2,259	1,324	270	3,583
	Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*															
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	113	613	...	726	138	49	139	86	98	208	392	25	2	417
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	192	1,231	...	1,423	327	172	205	203	147	356	706	65	16	771
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	129	1,502	1	1,630	129	329	140	35	63	928	1,027	344	96	1,371
		Attempt ...	1	14	...	15	1	3	2	...	1	8	9	...	...	9
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	74	477	3	548	28	154	72	74	71	146	294	106	29	400
		Attempt ...	5	26	...	31	...	4	7	14	3	3	20	...	...	20
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,347	11,452	167	12,632	1,293	578	1,557	1,827	563	6,766	9,323	295	82	9,618
		Attempt ...	48	1,138	258	928	21	25	56	40	10	774	1,082	1	1	1,083
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	4	...	6	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
		Total ...	1,911	16,457	429	17,939	1,937	1,314	2,180	2,282	956	9,189	12,856	836	226	13,692
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	63	388	1	450	40	108	82	44	50	11	106	1,497	172	1,603
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	33	211	...	244	19	46	27	72	19	22	113	34	9	147
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	2	5
		Total ...	96	601	1	696	59	154	109	118	69	33	221	1,534	183	1,755

6-A

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911—*continued.*

PART I.—*Return of cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 − 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle	555	3,967	11	4,511	349	654	655	1,141	370	1,318	2,840	144	55	2,984
		Theft of cattle—Attempt ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2
		Theft ordinary	2,112	17,046	346	18,812	2,065	3,417	2,415	3,932	1,098	5,805	11,181	2,995	643	14,176
		Theft ordinary—Attempt ...	13	136	12	137	12	20	16	40	11	38	101	3	3	104
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	351	1,053	3	1,401	116	352	360	341	93	80	517	1,166	182	1,683
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	73	357	...	430	4	47	61	231	78	4	313	22	9	335
37	419, 420	Cheating	86	324	...	410	24	76	113	136	27	23	186	143	30	329
		Attempt ..	...	6	...	6	...	2	1	2	1	...	3	1	1	4
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	117	773	18	872	59	232	115	133	65	37	253	4,483	428	4,736
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	17	...	19	2	3	1	4	2	7	13	2	...	15
		Total ...	3,311	23,679	390	26,600	2,631	4,803	3,737	5,960	1,746	7,313	15,409	8,959	1,351	24,368
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	10	28	...	38	1	10	12	6	2	6	14	27	5	41
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1889 and III of 1888 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,810	110,350	...	112,660	14	111	3,017	104,681	4,432	22	109,135	6,191	5,543	115,326
		Total ...	2,320	110,378	...	112,698	15	121	3,029	104,687	4,434	28	109,149	6,218	5,548	115,367
42	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable* * ...		1,292	13,000	1,004	13,288	50	212	1,122	10,239	1,173	83	12,499	4,271	3,840	16,770
		Grand Total ...	†10,291	169,646	1,830	178,107	5,134	8,048	11,530	124,838	9,257	17,129	153,054	23,766	11,610	176,820

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1910 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1911.

129

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	58	5	...	51	24	27	...	7	...	1	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	2	3	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	8
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6	1	15
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	18	...	...	19	10	9	...	1	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	26	351	...	...	388	259	129	26	45	67	76	108
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	324	2,173	206	73	4,618	1,744	2,874	24	232	487	892	4,642
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	24	1	...	21	9	12	..	3	...	1	1
		Total ...	356	2,629	213	73	5,103	2,049	3,054	50	288	560	971	4,776
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	216	922	57	77	813	221	592	44	188	13	...	48
12	307	Attempts at murder	13	130	1	17	106	48	58	5	24	32	...	34
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	46	306	10	6	312	158	154	12	33	5	2	17
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	33	7	...	27	10	17	2	4	2	...	19
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911—*concluded.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—cont.													
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	41	2	1	40	26	14	...	2	...	1	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	121	9	1	133	90	43	...	11	1	2	6
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	51	809	48	20	1,008	471	537	22	77	78	127	441
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	9	1	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	1
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	47	1,063	119	12	1,144	516	628	15	123	153	142	1,018
		Attempt ...	...	3	...	...	4	2	2	...	1	4	...	2
21	363 to 369 and 371, to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	11	186	22	5	159	81	78	2	24	51	22	247
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	21	...	...	52	8	44	...	...	11	10	98
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	85	554	80	2	895	430	465	4	32	177	203	744
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	77	14	...	100	35	65	4	5	2	4	18
		Total ...	499	4,278	371	142	4,801	2,096	2,705	110	524	529	514	2,696
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*													
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	193	1,073	83	62	1,074	405	669	35	159	73	8	311
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	60	933	92	39	771	337	434	14	112	83	33	286
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	215	26	4	340	90	250	2	9	210	219	1,367
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	28	227	24	5	304	117	187	4	18	41	42	199
		Attempt ...	1	27	8	...	24	17	7	...	1	...	...	..

29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	355	4,324	213	99	4,269	2,641	1,628	98	330	246	144	761
		Attempt ...	2	95	5	...	83	57	26	...	9	1	1	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	40	...	...	23	18	5	31	18	...	...	...
		Total ...	652	6,935	451	209	6,892	3,685	3,207	184	656	654	447	2,924
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	39	235	39	5	370	121	249	...	14	471	347	3,307
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	7	142	27	1	146	96	50	...	4	15	17	44
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
		Total ...	46	379	66	6	518	219	299	...	18	486	366	3,352
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	162	2,692	79	36	2,727	1,679	1,048	50	159	92	76	287
		Attempt ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	488	8,535	544	214	9,329	5,314	4,015	138	445	1,530	1,407	11,722
		Attempt ...	2	73	2	1	72	44	28	1	1	2	4	5
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	32	556	54	11	545	350	195	100	30	315	213	1,928
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	54	391	2	4	479	286	193	...	14	7	13	22
37	419, 420	Cheating	16	273	32	6	262	166	96	17	40	51	36	323
		Attempt ...	...	6	1	...	5	2	3	...	...	1	1	...
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	20	421	33	3	619	265	354	1	7	1,237	1,011	9,794
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	13	...	...	13	8	5	...	...	2	...	5
		Total ...	777	12,960	747	275	14,054	8,114	5,940	307	696	3,237	2,761	24,086
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	14	...	...	27	13	14	...	2	16	12	159
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1889 and III of 1888 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,195	78,689	79	7	112,843	108,171	4,672	12	1,924	914	6,025	801
		Total ...	1,195	78,703	79	7	112,870	108,184	4,686	12	1,926	930	6,037	960
42	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable* ...		674	12,936	82	46	14,906	13,358	1,548	123	609	573	4,100	328
		Grand Total ..	* 4,199	118,820	2,009	758	159,144	137,705	21,439	786	4,717	6,969	15,196	39,122

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1910 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1911.

132

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911.

PART I.—*Return of cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.												
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	2	1	3	1	...	..	...	2	.	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	161	3,691	3,852	90	296	529	2,778	159	49	21	23
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	21	120	141	19	6	49	55	12	11	.	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	152	754	906	99	30	346	286	145	53	...	9
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	27	163	190	43	12	84	24	27	10	1	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	18	337	355	7	1	68	275	4	1	2	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	17	19	5	...	6	8	...	1	...	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	333	334	1	3	47	281	2	1	1	1
		Total ...	384	5,416	5,800	265	348	1,129	3,707	351	126	25	36

133

	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	23	24	11	1	8	1	3	4	...	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	1	25	26	13	1	8	1	3	5	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	20	307	327	83	10	171	24	39	58	...	2
		Attempt ...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	20	310	330	83	10	173	25	39	58	...	2
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	2	2	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	249	25,217	25,466	4,472	14,339	4,891	1,445	319	343	32	31
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	11	11	1	2	...	8	...	1	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	361	18,663	19,024	1,700	11,296	4,101	1,543	384	433	35	53
		Total ...	610	43,893	44,503	6,174	25,637	8,992	2,997	703	777	67	84
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
18	417, 418	Cheating	17	511	528	225	26	215	36	26	51	..	1
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	41	314	355	103	11	164	46	31	48	4	6
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	119	5,753	5,872	1,208	2,796	1,329	445	94	180	7	18
		Total ...	177	6,578	6,755	1,536	2,833	1,708	527	151	279	11	25
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	8	8	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	21	21	7	6	2	4	2	2	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	40	1,323	1,363	264	591	396	66	46	73	1	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	25	650	675	247	161	191	45	31	30	...	2

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911—*continued.*

PART I.—*Return of cases*— concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above* – cont.												
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	217	12,221	12,438	2,336	6,578	2,460	893	171	343	25	27
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	40	5,559	5,599	46	438	376	4,724	15	9	11	4
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	87	87	...	...	4	83	...	...	4	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	9	17	26	3	2	15	5	1	4	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	62	1,052	1,114	237	150	517	152	58	4	...	...
		Total ...	393	20,939	21,332	3,140	7,931	3,964	5,973	324	465	41	33
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.												
(1)	Abkári Act I of 1886		38	8,413	8,451	6	54	148	8,204	39	9	49	1
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878		22	202	224	4	...	29	161	30	2	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901		2	6	8	3	1	1	3	...	1	...	..
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899		1	934	935	6	20	34	871	4	...	20	..
(5)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890		3	9	12	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	...
(6)	Cantonments Act XV of 1910		...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..
(7)	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891		52	2,887	2,939	343	1,523	683	340	50	71	6	9
(8)	Census Act XVI of 1910		...	5	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
(9)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872		...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

134

(10) Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908	...	28	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
(11) Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	15	15	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...
(12) Contract Act XIII of 1859	104	4,219	4,323	921	1,475	459	1,248	220	36	1	...
(13) Court-fees Act VII of 1870	7	12	19	...	8	3	7	1	...	...	...
(14) Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898	1	1,522	1,523	1	...	441	1,081	...	...	...	...
(15) Emigration Act XVII of 1908	4	21	25	6	...	4	14	1	...	...	...
(16) Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	...	91	91	...	12	9	70	...	...	...	...
(17) Estates Land Act I of 1908	1	22	23	2	13	7	1	...	...	...	...
(18) Explosives Act IV of 1884	19	423	442	7	127	12	276	20	4	...	...
(19) Factories Act XV of 1881	...	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
(20) Fisheries Act IV of 1897	...	2	2	...			2	...	...	...	...
(21) Forest Act V of 1882	290	14,217	14,507	391	6,498	1,729	5,605	284	100	111	11
(22) Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	274	7,200	7,474	...	20	96	7,084	274	...	...	...
(23) Indian Companies Act VI of 1882	7	42	49	...	1	16	32	...	...	...	...
(24) Indian Merchant Seamen's Act XIII of 1876	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
(25) Indian Merchandise Acts IV of 1889 and IX of 1891	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(26) Indian Press Act I of 1910	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
(27) Local Boards Act V of 1884	23	2,136	2,159	13	420	350	1,367	9	18	13	3
(28) Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	1	9	10	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
(29) Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907	...	9	9	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
(30) Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	1,112	21,658	22,770	84	7,803	775	13,404	704	...	...	...
(31) Nilgiris Game Act II of 1879	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(32) Opium Act I of 1878	5	40	45	1	1	3	38	2	...	1	...
(33) Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	1	6	7	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
(34) Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	2	303	305	32	134	49	84	6	...	...	...
(35) Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	1,079	1,337	2,416	276	722	28	113	1,277	7	...	
(36) Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	16	101	117	...	4	4	100	9	...	...	1
(37) Poisons Act I of 1904	1	15	16	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...
(38) Ports Act XV of 1908	7	348	355	...	22	22	288	23	...	...	...
(39) Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	7	7	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...
(40) Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(41) Prisons Act IX of 1894	3	16	19	2	1	...	13	3	...	...	...
(42) Railways Act IX of 1890	10	649	659	6	26	25	597	5	...	1	...
(43) Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	7	7	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
(44) Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884	...	46	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
(45) Salt Act IV of 1889	...	168	168	1	1	4	162	...	...	...	...
(46) Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861	12	646	658	...	1	22	619	16	...	...	...
(47) Stamp Act II of 1899	33	92	125	2	68	6	43	6	...	...	1
(48) Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act VII of 1909	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(49) Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	4	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
(50) Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	1	10	11	1	...	1	8	1	...	1	...
Total ...	3,131	67,898	71,029	2,112	18,959	4,981	41,991	2,986	248	203	29
Grand Total ...	† 4,716	145,060	149,776	13,323	55,719	20,955	55,222	4,557	1,958	347	209

* The number of persons ordered during the year, under this chapter, to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1910 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1911.

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225 A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	54	3,885	108	25	4,018	10	736	2,964	74·2	76	232	18	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	12	140	22	...	174	3	88	76	46·9	5	2	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	42	862	75	4	974	10	562	317	33·8	56	29	...	1
7	465 to 477 A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	22	262	21	6	299	2	178	28	9·9	39	52	1	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	275	85	...	363	...	80	280	77·8	2	1	2	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	2	19	...	...	21	...	13	8	42·1	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153 A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	1,095	140	1	1,234	5	314	906	73·4	...	9	1	...
		Total ...	135	6,538	451	36	7,083	30	1,971	4,579	65·5	178	325	22	5

136

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	22	1	...	23	2	18	1	4·3	..	2	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	22	1	...	25	2	18	1	4·3	...	2	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	14	589	6	27	582	4	495	49	8·2	8	26	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	18	1	..	19	...	18	1	5·3	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14	607	7	27	601	4	513	50	8·1	8	26	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	100·0	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	294	49,421	84	410	49,388	4,834	11,431	2,308	4·7	365	30,450	32	1
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	21	...	...	21	...	11	8	38·1	...	2	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	559	46,613	108	421	46,858	2,508	12,541	2,948	6·3	647	28,214	37	1
		Total ...	853	96,063	192	831	96,275	7,342	23,983	5,272	5·5	1,012	58,666	69	2
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
18	417, 418	Cheating	7	465	19	7	484	8	364	47	9·7	13	52	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	15	371	15	...	401	16	287	56	14·5	32	10	2	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	208	12,684	71	87	12,876	643	3,826	966	7·6	188	7,253	6	...
		Total ...	230	13,520	105	94	13,761	667	4,477	1,069	7·8	233	7,315	8	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	24	...	...	24	...	10	...	0·0	...	14	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	31	...	1	30	...	11	10	32·3	...	9	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	28	2,313	7	16	2,332	75	966	87	3·7	30	1,174	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	31	1,150	16	9	1,188	102	626	94	8·1	47	319	...	...

STATEMENT B—*concluded.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911—*concluded.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—cont.														
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	130	20,725	83	224	20,714	1,814	5,301	1,351	6·5	131	12,117	29	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	11	6,336	411	27	6,729	5	666	5,602	83·0	37	419	11	2
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	87	...	...	87	...	4	83	95·4	...	...	4	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	29	101	3	...	133	...	82	18	17·3	...	33	...	..
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	9	1,126	...	49	1,085	310	533	152	13·5	8	82	...	1
		Total ...	238	31,894	520	326	32,323	2,306	8,199	7,543	22·8	253	14,167	44	3
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.														
(1)	Abkári Act I of 1886		27	8,580	460	6	9,060	8	239	8,741	96·7	25	47	48	1
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878		18	156	15	...	189	...	4	164	95·9	21	...	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901		...	8	...	...	8	...	4	3	37·5	...	1	...	...
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899		1	995	...	2	994	...	36	930	93·5	2	26	20	...
(5)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890		1	24	...	...	25	...	7	11	45·8	...	7	...	..
(6)	Cantonments Act XV of 1910		...	13	...	...	13	..	13	...	0·0	..	...	...	...
(7)	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891		220	7,083	58	143	7,215	434	2,115	759	10·6	107	3,800	5	3

(8)	Census Act XVI of 1910 ...	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	60·0	...	...	...	...
(9)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	0·0	...	...	...	...
(10)	Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908 ...	...	28	...	...	28	...	...	28	100·0	...	...	...	...
(11)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858 ...	...	17	...	...	17	...	2	15	88·2	...	...	...	...
(12)	Contract Act XIII of 1859 ...	24	4,816	5	226	4,616	414	740	1,518	31·5	80	1,864	1	3
(13)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870 ...	...	32	...	...	32	...	7	7	21·9	...	18	...	...
(14)	Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898 ...	...	14	1,542	...	1,556	...	456	1,100	70·7	...	...	...	...
(15)	Emigration Act XVII of 1908 ...	1	21	...	...	22	...	6	16	76·2	...	...	...	...
(16)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 ...	...	80	17	...	97	...	15	70	72·2	...	12	...	...
(17)	Estates Land Act I of 1908 ...	...	65	...	...	65	...	15	4	6·2	...	46	...	...
(18)	Explosives Act IV of 1884 ...	9	424	10	...	441	...	25	279	64·3	12	125	...	2
(19)	Factories Act XV of 1881 ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	3	75·0	...	...	...	...
(20)	Fisheries Act IV of 1897 ...	...	8	...	...	8	...	1	7	87·5	.	...	...	...
(21)	Forest Act V of 1882 ...	377	26,372	570	604	26,701	592	4,242	11,220	41·6	337	10,310	133	14
(22)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 ...	44	1,386	5,923	119	7,234	...	96	7,084	96·9	34	20	...	..
(23)	Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 ...	...	61	7	...	68	...	20	48	70·6	...	...	...	...
(24)	Indian Merchant Seamen's Act XIII of 1876 ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·0	...	...	...	...
(25)	Indian Merchandise Acts IV of 1889 and IX of 1891 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	0·0	...	1	...	...
(26)	Indian Press Act I of 1910 ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50·0	...	...	...	...
(27)	Local Boards Act V of 1884 ...	16	2,309	22	40	2,305	4	389	1,485	63·7	7	420	13	2
(28)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880 ...	...	16	...	...	16	...	1	15	93·7	...	...	...	...
(29)	Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907 ...	...	2	7	...	9	...	1	8	88·9	...	...	...	...
(30)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904 ...	102	22,113	...	543	21,666	98	856	13,509	61·1	23	7,180	...	6
(31)	Nilgiris Game Act II of 1879 ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	100·0	...	...	...	...
(32)	Opium Act I of 1878 ...	3	43	1	...	47	...	4	42	95·5	...	1	1	...
(33)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899 ...	...	8	4	...	12	...	3	9	75·0	...	...	...	...
(34)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	4	451	...	3	452	31	87	104	23·1	3	227	...	...
(35)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903 ...	23	2,122	...	1,260	766	13	29	113	5·3	18	593	...	119
(36)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859 ...	8	90	25	...	123	...	10	112	97·4	...	1	...	...
(37)	Poisons Act I of 1904 ...	...	5	15	...	20	...	2	18	90·0	...	...	...	...
(38)	Ports Act XV of 1908 ...	...	279	84	23	340	...	24	294	81·0	..	22	...	...
(39)	Post Office Act VI of 1898 ...	...	5	1	...	6	...	2	4	66·7	..	...	...	...
(40)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
(41)	Prisons Act IX of 1894 ...	1	13	2	1	15	...	...	13	86·7	1	1	...	...
(42)	Railways Act IX of 1890 ...	8	709	18	...	735	...	44	662	91·1	1	28	...	...
(43)	Registration Act XVI of 1908 ...	...	15	5	...	20	...	7	13	65·0	...	...	...	...
(44)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884 ...	...	48	...	...	48	...	...	48	100·0	..	...	...	...
(45)	Salt Act IV of 1889 ...	...	165	5	...	170	...	5	164	96·5	...	1	...	...
(46)	Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861 ...	12	112	534	...	658	...	22	619	95·8	16	1	...	...
(47)	Stamp Act II of 1899 ...	2	282	1	1	284	...	6	44	15·5	10	224	...	...
(48)	Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act VII of 1909 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
(49)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885 ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	1	25·0	...	2	...	...
(50)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	...	25	...	...	25	...	7	18	72·0	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	901	79,030	9,331	2,971	86,141	1,594	9,558	49,314	55·8	697	24,978	221	150
	Grand Total ...	2,371	227,675	10,607	4,285	236,208	11,945	48,719	67,829	28·4	2,381	105,479	364	160

139

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—*Cognizable.*				RS.	RS.		Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 4,577.
1. Theft ... a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	8,447	2,280	27·0	8,07,400	1,09,029	13·5	
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	...	64	...	...	1,834	...	
c. Other thefts	18,773	7,241	38·6	6,81,027	2,04,599	30·0	
2. Robbery. a. Dacoity	473	109	23·0	2,16,542	10,344	4·8	
b. Other Robbery	848	209	24·6	83,815	8,865	10·6	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,711	409	23·9	1,88,338	52,842	28·1	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	131	26	19·8	37,637	11,131	29·6	
Total ...	30,383	10,338	34·0	20,14,759	3,98,644	19·8	
B.—*Non-cognizable.*							
5. Extortion	182	9	4·9	5,746	49	0·9	
6. Criminal misappropriation	205	47	22·9	57,996	3,415	5·9	
Total ...	387	56	14·5	63,742	3,464	5·4	

141

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1911.

[Paras. 2 and 7.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables. Foot.	Number of Head Constables. Water.	Number of Head Constables. Mounted.	Number of Constables. Foot.	Number of Constables. Water.	Number of Constables. Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																RS.	RS.	RS.									
	Chief Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	1	2	...	1	13	65	30	224	4	1	1,391	40	3	1,775	...	...	...	27	518,660	518,660	22	...	·02	292	37,711	21·2
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjám	...	1	2	1	13	57	2	128	...	...	1,049	...	...	1,253	...	...	...	8,380	2,221,292	106,955	43	8	6·7	1,773	3,472	2·8
	Vizagapatam	...	1	2	1	15	68	3	160	...	...	1,318	...	...	1,568	...	...	...	8,959	2,565,274	222,960	56	5	5·7	1,636	5,265	3·4
	Jeypore	...	1	1	...	7	36	...	78	...	...	500	...	...	623	...	...	...	8,262	624,547	...	29	2	13·3	1,002	455	0·7
	Gódávari	...	1	2	1	10	58	3	128	...	...	1,132	...	...	1,335	...	...	...	6,221	1,652,859	190,538	45	3	4·7	1,238	5,907	4·4
	Kistna	...	1	1	1	10	59	2	131	...	...	1,023	...	...	1,228	...	...	...	5,907	1,997,535	229,570	51	8	4·8	1,627	6,858	5·6
	Guntúr	...	1	1	1	9	52	2	107	...	...	887	...	...	1,060	...	...	...	5,735	1,697,551	162,049	54	4	5·4	1,601	4,709	4·4
	Nellore	...	1	1	1	11	61	2	129	...	...	958	...	...	1,164	...	...	...	7,973	1,328,152	93,739	61	4	6·8	1,141	4,853	4·2
	Total	1	7	10	6	75	391	14	861	...	...	6,867	...	...	8,232	...	...	...	51,437	12,087,210	1,005,811	339	34	6·2	1,468	31,519	3·8
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	1	2	1	10	51	2	113	...	...	1,013	...	...	1,193	...	...	...	7,580	935,199	48,614	59	10	6·4	784	2,994	2·5
	Bellary	...	1	1	1	10	51	4	117	...	...	953	...	...	1,138	...	...	...	5,714	969,436	143,909	55	4	5·0	852	4,932	4·3
	Anantapur	...	1	1	1	9	50	1	100	...	...	741	...	...	904	...	...	...	6,718	963,223	114,290	48	2	7·4	1,066	2,153	2·4
	Cuddapah	...	1	1	1	9	50	2	103	...	...	789	...	...	956	...	...	...	5,892	893,998	99,838	45	7	6·2	935	2,535	2·7
	Chittoor	...	1	1	1	9	47	2	112	...	...	955	...	...	1,128	...	...	...	5,676	1,238,742	66,963	65	5	5·0	1,098	3,818	3·4
	North Arcot	...	1	...	1	10	53	4	139	...	...	1,065	...	...	1,273	...	...	...	4,920	1,960,960	240,843	54	9	3·9	1,540	6,331	5·0
	Chingleput	...	1	...	1	10	45	6	131	...	...	1,011	...	...	1,205	...	...	...	3,072	1,406,008	207,968	39	10	2·5	1,167	4,353	3·6
	South Arcot	...	1	...	1	8	44	3	108	...	...	918	...	...	1,083	...	...	...	4,208	2,362,566	192,376	30	10	3·9	2,182	7,574	7·0
	Salem	...	1	1	1	10	66	3	134	...	...	986	...	...	1,202	...	...	...	6,300	1,766,680	118,457	66	3	5·2	1,470	5,893	4·9
	Total	1	9	7	9	85	457	27	1,057	...	...	8,431	...	...	10,083	...	...	...	50,080	12,496,812	1,233,258	461	60	5·0	1,239	40,583	4·0
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	1	1	1	11	53	3	132	...	...	1,236	...	...	1,438	...	...	...	3,727	2,362,689	373,246	52	10	2·6	1,643	9,077	6·3
	Trichinopoly	...	1	1	1	10	51	5	134	...	...	1,026	...	...	1,229	...	...	...	4,935	2,107,029	224,333	72	1	4·0	1,714	8,147	6·6
	Madura	...	1	1	1	9	61	5	137	...	...	*1,103	...	...	1,318	...	...	...	4,916	1,932,832	262,241	52	4	3·7	1,466	12,081	9·2
	Rámnád	...	1	1	1	8	42	2	85	...	...	706	...	...	846	...	...	...	4,834	1,658,453	300,211	57	2	5·7	1,960	5,439	6·4
	Tinnevelly	...	1	1		10	50	8	129	...	...	1,315	...	...	1,515	...	...	...	4,353	1,790,619	442,793	54	11	2·9	1,182	5,740	3·8
	Coimbatore	...	1	1	1	9	57	3	140	...	...	1,108	...	...	1,320	...	...	...	7,196	2,116,564	179,893	59	4	5·5	1,603	5,651	4·3
	The Nilgiris	...	1	...	1	3	14	5	44	...	...	*368	...	...	436	...	...	...	1,009	118,618	34,780	9	3	2·3	272	1,592	3·7
	South Malabar	...	1	2	1	9	37	9	106	...	...	1,077	...	...	1,242	...	...	...	3,310	2,002,726	} 234,516	{ 68	3	2·7	1,613	6,370	5·1
	North Malabar	...	1	...	1	4	22	1	50	...	...	468	...	...	547	...	...	...	2,484	1,001,793		{ 27	4	4·6	1,831	2,001	4·8
	South Canara	...	1	...	1	7	40	3	84	...	...	635	...	...	771	...	...	...	4,021	1,195,227	82,884	27	3	5·2	1,550	1,720	2·2
	Total	1	10	8	10	80	427	44	1,041	...	...	9,042	...	...	10,663	...	...	...	40,785	16,286,550	2,134,897	477	45	3·8	1,527	58,418	5·5

* Includes the strength of the Chitrali guard employed in the district.

8

STATEMENT D—*concluded.*

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1911—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables. Foot.	Number of Head Constables. Water.	Number of Head Constables. Mounted.	Number of Constables. Foot.	Number of Constables. Water.	Number of Constables. Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police To area.	Proportion of Police To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																RS.	RS	RS.									
The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras—																										
	Madras & S.M. Railway					4	29	6	63	...	...	547	...	...	‡‡ 649	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway					1	3	...	7	...	...	50	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	41	...	...	1,420	2·0
	Parlákimedi Railway	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway					...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly— South Indian Railway	...	1	1	...	5	28	6	72	...	...	599	...	...	‡‡ 712	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	49	...	...	1,747	2·5
	Total ...	...	2	2	...	10	60	12	142	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	90	...	...	3,167	2·2
	Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	...	11	9	2	16	...	...	†† 23	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	¶ 4	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	...	...	...	...	2	8	1	** 11	...	...	4	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vizianagram.	...	...	1	...	2	6	1	** 10	...	...	5	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	1	...	9	15	2	25	...	...	10	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	6	* 33	† 35	‡ 40	§283	‖1,441	131	3,368	4	1	26,980	40	3	32,365	78,26,681	2,66,116	80,92,797	142,329	41,389,232	4,892,626	1,338	229	4·4	1,279	171,398	5·3
	Temporary Additional Forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	71	1	...	1,525	2	...	1,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Figures for columns 19 to 21 were obtained from the Census Table for 1911 furnished by the Superintendent of Census Operations.
* Excludes the Superintendent of Bangalore.
† Includes seven undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Coorg.
‡ Includes 14 Deputy Superintendents to take charge of sub-divisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available.
§ Excludes the 4 Inspectors sanctioned for the Central Recruits' Schools at Coimbatore and Anantapur.
‖ Includes 17 undistributed Reserve.
¶ Includes one bugler.
** Includes two buglers.
†† Includes 11 orderlies.
‡‡ Includes orderlies of the Superintendents of the Railway Police.

142

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1911. [Paras. 2, 3, 4 and .]

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Chief Office ...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City ...	108	1,663	104	1,546	...	1	*45	...	53	...	841	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	22
Northern Range.	Ganjám ...	72	1,177	65	1,112	187	434	16	2	13	2	437	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Vizagapatam ...	86	1,478	78	1,377	186	528	24	1	13	13	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Jeypore ...	43	578	29	504	83	381	9	...	8	1	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gódávari ...	71	1,260	69	1,063	133	356	18	2	22	2	350	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Kistna ...	71	1,154	65	1,097	...	334	19	...	9	...	442	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Guntúr ...	63	994	52	863	...	264	14	...	16	2	508	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Nellore ...	74	1,087	57	978	...	287	16	3	17	1	451	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	480	7,728	415	6,994	589	2,584	116	8	98	21	2,743	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	41
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	63	1,126	57	1,116	...	348	21	...	11	3	642	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Bellary ...	65	1,070	55	746	...	306	18	...	20	5	533	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Anantapur ...	60	841	48	758	...	231	14	...	25	3	428	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Cuddapah ...	61	892	51	859	...	185	16	1	10	2	331	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Chittoor ...	58	1,067	49	962	...	333	19	...	16	2	360	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
	North Arcot ...	67	1,204	† 69	1,020	...	341	15	...	10	2	374	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Chingleput ...	61	1,142	61	1,029	...	274	19	1	18	15	478	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
	South Arcot ...	55	1,026	55	987	...	328	18	...	6	2	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem ...	79	1,120	75	983	...	341	19	1	6	5	547	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	569	9,488	520	8,460	...	2,787	159	3	122	39	4,131	...	38	...	...	...	1	1	45

Ranges.	Districts.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under three years' service.	Of three years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Chief Office ...	...	...	...	18	...	1	13	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	44·4	2·2	...
	Madras City ...	...	413	104	1,534	192	185	654	180	108	68	106	53	41	13	32	79·6	2·6	1·9
Northern Range.	Ganjám ...	1	6	65	912	33	187	325	204	236	18	10	15	5	1	23	227·5	3·5	2·0
	Vizagapatam ...	...	85	78	1,178	127	211	382	30	276	13	24	14	6	12	33	264·9	1·4	2·3
	Jeypore ...	...	23	29	392	24	130	161	64	51	2	7	8	3	10	18	122·9	2·9	3·4
	Gódávari ...	1	59	69	767	76	262	285	149	184	8	23	24	7	15	13	110·7	2·4	1·1
	Kistna ...	...	94	65	1,015	167	155	315	182	152	11	22	9	6	4	17	198·0	3·2	1·5
	Guntúr ...	...	142	52	748	43	232	221	92	174	15	30	16	12	4	16	80·2	1·5	1·7
	Nellore ...	...	47	57	903	69	88	360	169	180	30	37	20	12	7	16	148·4	3·4	1·5
	Total ...	2	456	415	5,915	539	1,265	2,049	1,090	1,253	97	153	106	51	53	136	175·6	2·6	1·8
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	4	85	57	692	62	306	309	119	211	17	18	11	4	1	8	203·9	2·0	0·7
	Bellary ...	...	98	55	543	71	173	243	64	96	10	54	20	29	25	14	111·4	3·1	1·7
	Anantapur ...	3	67	48	510	56	255	158	105	95	19	44	25	...	10	15	105·5	3·4	1·9
	Cuddapah ...	1	116	51	568	29	246	229	97	162	16	31	11	1	7	10	157·9	1·4	1·1
	Chittoor ...	...	129	49	794	109	238	256	122	139	13	42	16	4	21	7	60·3	1·8	0·7
	North Arcot ...	3	61	69	917	79	119	280	127	292	10	31	10	17	7	10	54·9	1·0	0·9
	Chingleput ...	4	73	61	925	209	203	226	157	123	12	44	19	10	8	8	118·8	2·2	0·7
	South Arcot ...	...	153	55	951	47	291	256	126	161	22	25	6	2	7	11	104·1	2·7	1·1
	Salem ...	3	95	75	908	51	189	282	187	145	18	37	7	3	19	21	104·1	3·8	2·0
	Total ...	18	877	520	6,808	713	2,020	2,239	1,104	1,424	137	326	125	70	105	104	114·3	2·3	1·2

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables are shown as men.
* There are 45 revolvers in stores for use when required.
† The excess in the actual number of officers over the sanctioned number is due to an excess number of Inspectors being employed pending the introduction of the reallocation scheme.

143

STATEMENT E—*concluded.*

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1911—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished judicially. Under Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially. Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially. Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially. Other offences. Officers.	Punished judicially. Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of constables. Of one year and under three years' service.	Number of constables. Of three years and under ten years.	Number of constables. Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Number of constables. Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force. By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force. By desertion.	Number who have left the force. By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Percentage on total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Percentage on total actual strength of Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Southern Range.	Tanjore	67	1,368	66	1,235	...	401	16	...	13	3	489	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	72	66	1,231	36	225	392	194	257	30	24	13	5	14	17	88·5	1·5	1·3
	Trichinopoly ...	66	1,160	† 68	930	...	338	19	...	30	3	544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	131	68	924	64	148	225	159	207	14	42	30	3	18	9	76·1	3·0	0·9
	Madura	75	1,240	73	915	...	363	19	1	28	5	498	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	73	73	909	87	208	271	104	124	16	75	29	40	15	24	99·6	2·6	2·4
	Ramnad	52	791	51	751	79	132	15	...	5	1	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	63	51	729	158	109	195	94	113	5	43	5	15	13	11	86·2	2·8	1·4
	Tinnevelly	* 68	*1,444	64	1,327	...	536	24	1	25	4	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	156	64	1,263	184	312	370	167	174	16	35	26	12	8	24	121·4	1·8	1·7
	Coimbatore ...	69	1,248	66	1,208	...	301	19	...	14	1	409	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	87	66	1,156	346	262	231	94	144	15	121	14	39	10	24	70·7	1·4	1·9
	The Nilgiris ...	22	412	21	409	...	66	9	...	5	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	25	20	406	20	173	112	31	29	2	6	5	1	2	3	93·0	2·3	0·7
	South Malabar ...	55	1,183	† 59	1,178	200	241	29	...	6	1	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	68	59	1,158	37	109	224	399	305	13	11	6	3	2	13	100·0	1·3	1·1
	North Malabar ...	27	518	27	511	...	149	11	...	6	2	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	34	27	511	16	84	173	84	106	2	...	6	...	...	11	219·1	3·0	2·0
	South Canara ...	50	719	50	719	128	157	13	...	6	...	272	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	58	50	655	42	168	174	116	135	12	8	6	3	4	6	187·9	2·0	0·8
	Total ...	551	10,083	545	9,183	407	2,684	174	2	138	20	3,818	...	23	...	...	...	...	2	39	17	767	544	8,932	990	1,798	2,367	1,442	1,594	125	365	140	121	86	142	107·3	2·0	1·5
	The Railway Police, Madras	43	671	40	606	...	8	10	...	8	1	296	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	43	40	594	48	194	141	59	94	13	36	8	1	3	11	85·3	3·6	1·7
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	39	671	38	642	...	8	10	...	8	1	243	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	35	38	642	42	244	197	49	39	3	23	8	4	5	8	64·6	3·5	1·2
	Total ...	82	1,342	78	1,248	...	16	20	...	16	2	539	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	78	78	1,236	90	438	338	108	133	16	59	16	5	8	19	74·7	3·6	1·4
	Criminal Investigation Department.	22	39	22	37	...	...	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	22	36	4	6	10	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	30·5	1·2	1·7
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	6	5	‡ 73	5	...	136	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	11	...	2	230·8	1·3	2·6
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	11	15	11	§309	...	150	2	...	10	...	23	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	303	294	1	3	...	...	...	32	10	40	44	3	59·4	3·5	0·9
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	9	15	9	‖278	...	165	2	...	8	...	23	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	9	261	263	5	...	...	...	...	20	8	21	14	3	996·5	2·0	1·0
	Total ...	26	35	93	592	...	451	8	...	18	...	46	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	93	569	558	6	3	...	...	2	61	18	72	58	8	471·5	2·6	1·2
	Grand Total ...	¶1,855	30,396	1,777	28,078	996	8,523	531	13	445	82	**12,131	...	111	...	...	...	2	3	157	44	2,604	1,776	25,048	3,086	5,719	7,673	3,927	4,513	447	1,072	458	360	324	442	131·5	2·4	1·5
	Temporary Additional Forces ...	6	1,599	†† 5	††1,310	...	5	4	...	11	...	692	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10	5	632	1,086	129	57	12	6	...	133	11	1,360	6	25	20·0	0·4	1·9

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables are shown as men.

* The sanctioned strength includes 4 officers and 114 men who were sanctioned at the close of the year 1911—*vide* G.O. No. 1929, Judicial, dated 15th December 1911, which was however received in the chief office only in January 1912.

† The excess in the actual number of officers over the sanctioned number is due to an excess number of Inspectors being employed pending the introduction of the reallocation scheme.

‡ Includes 67 Probationary Sub-Inspectors under training in the school.

§ Includes 294 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.

‖ Includes 263 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.

¶ Includes an undistributed Reserve of 17 Sub-Inspectors and excludes 4 Inspectors sanctioned for the Central Recruits' Schools at Anantapur and Coimbatore.

** Includes 8,492 men punished with black marks only.

†† Excludes 1 officer and 33 men of the permanent force who are doing duty in temporary force.

145

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE.

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

I

Officers.

Mr. F. Armitage, the permanent Commissioner of Police, proceeded on long leave on 26th September 1911 on which date I assumed charge of the City Police for the remainder of the year.

Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson was in charge of the Southern Range throughout the year. Mr. C. B. Cunningham, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, was absent on six months' leave from 2nd June 1911 and during his absence M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, the Assistant Commissioner, acted as Deputy Commissioner and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Bavanandam Pillai acted as Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Strength and cost.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force rose from 1,762 on 31st December 1910 to 1,771 on 31st December 1911. The difference of 9 is accounted for as follows :—

(1) the addition of (*a*) one Sergeant and five constables to the Guard at the High Court buildings—G.O. No. 274, Judicial, dated 10th February 1911,

(*b*) two Sub-Inspectors to the prosecuting staff—G.O. No. 1200, Judicial, dated 25th July 1911,

(*c*) one head constable and four constables to the Hackney Carriage establishment—G.O. No. 1208, Judicial, dated 27th July 1911,

(*d*) one Sub-Inspector and one head constable to the Intelligence Department—G.O. No. 1316, Judicial, dated 17th August 1911, and

(2) the abolition of the Guard of one head constable and five constables at the Justices' Jail, Georgetown—G.O. No. 1621, Judicial, dated 24th October 1911.

The temporary staff for plague duty was reduced from 65 to 16—G.O. No. 1731, Judicial, dated 10th November 1911.

In spite of special steps taken in the matter of recruitment, the number of vacancies in the permanent force was 121 at the end of the year, as against 103 at the end of 1910. Although as many as 840 men presented themselves for enlistment, only 390 out of them were acceptable and 270 were pronounced physically fit by the medical officer. These figures indicate how difficult it is to obtain suitable recruits for the City Police. The difficulty has been persistently felt from year to year and the improved rates of pay introduced in the re-organization have by no means facilitated recruitment. Mr. Armitage has, during the year, submitted a scheme for enhancing the pay of the constables. Should this proposal receive the approval of Government, it may be hoped that the existing difficulty will, in a large measure, be mitigated.

The total cost of the force was Rs. 5,37,861 against Rs. 5,65,562 in 1910.

Conduct.

3. The statistics of punishment are given below :—

For all offences including absence without leave.	1910.	1911.
Number punished with black marks only ..	551	621
Do. fined ..	47	48
Do. suspended ..	44	65
Do. reduced ..	94	107
Do. dismissed ..	37	53
Total ..	773	894
Percentage of punishments ..	46·6	54·2
Percentage of punishments for offences other than absence without leave ..	38·8	46·0

Punishments increased under all heads and were necessary in the interests of discipline. The remarks of Government in their Order No. 1647, Judicial, dated 27th October 1911, regarding punishments have been noted and the matter is receiving attention.

The probation of Sub-Inspector Coshan was ordered to cease during the year.

Twenty-three men were judicially punished during the year as against seventeen in 1910. Three of them were punished for offences committed in their official capacity—one under section 228, Indian Penal Code, one under section 211, Indian Penal Code, and one under section 165, Indian Penal Code, the last being a constable who received an illegal gratification of 2 annas from a person whom he had arrested for committing a nuisance.

Sub-Inspector Fellowes and a head constable were prosecuted for extorting a confession from an accused person and ex-Sub-Inspector Lutf-i-'Ali was prosecuted for fabricating false records in a case. All of them were acquitted by the High Court.

A constable and a rich Komati were prosecuted for torturing a cooly painter working in the latter's house who was suspected of a theft. They were discharged by the Magistrate.

Rewards.

4. Four hundred and thirteen members of the City Police were granted pecuniary rewards amounting to Rs. 1,982 during the year, the corresponding figures for 1910 being 103 and Rs. 471, respectively.

Sub-Inspectors V. Gopala Aiyar and Venugopala Nayudu were granted rewards of Rs. 50 and Rs. 35, respectively, for creditable work in a dacoity.

The Board of Revenue sanctioned a reward of Rs. 500 in a case of opium smuggling detailed in paragraph 15 below. Out of this amount Inspector Hiscox was granted Rs. 125, Sub-Inspector Parthasarathi Aiyangar Rs. 100 and head constable Muniswami Rs. 50 and the informer Rs. 150.

Pecuniary rewards amounting to Rs. 155 were granted by the Commissioner to private individuals. For furnishing valuable in formation in connection with the dacoity referred to above, a gold bangle worth Rs. 35 was presented to a private individual and a gold ring worth Rs. 20 to another.

Inquests.

5. One hundred and eighty-seven inquests were held during the year as against 219 in the previous year.

Fire.

6. Cases of accidental fire numbered 42 involving loss of 3 lives and property worth a little over a lakh of rupees, the bulk of the loss being in a fire at the Buckingham Mills, Perambur.

Stray children.

7. Two hundred and thirteen stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 718 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or homes.

Lunatics.

8. Twenty-nine lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras during 1911 as against 20 in 1910.

Stray dogs.

9. The number of stray dogs destroyed in lethal chambers was 8,612.

The municipality built a second lethal chamber near Basin Bridge during the year.

Crime.

10. The statistics of crime during the three years ending with 1911 are given in the subjoined statement.

Statement of offences reported to or taken up by the Police during the year 1911.

Statement A—Police Cases.

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Crime.						RS.	RS.
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1909	2,314	1,488	1,237	993	1,20,507	42,694
	1910	2,355	1,734	1,426	1,194	2,77,756	2,30,611
	1911	2,433	1,868	1,553	1,212	85,029	24,324
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under Special and Local Laws.	1909	40,380	40,343	46,650	46,173	...	...
	1910	40,855	40,793	46,845	46,123	...	...
	1911	35,080	35,033	40,607	39,814	...	...
Grave Crimes.							
/ Murder	1909	12	11	7	5	165	...
	1910	5	4	7	3	...	...
	1911	5	4	3	...	...	...
Dacoity	1909	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1910	7	1	...	...	...	...
	1911	2	1	5	5	25	15
Robbery	1909	25	4	11	3	338	290
	1910	19	6	6	4	222	1
	1911	17	2	6	...	200	...
House-breaking	1909	366	260	126	100	34,053	5,420
	1910	379	300	151	133	2,17,593	2,05,536
	1911	409	345	214	169	33,461	5,525
Cattle-theft	1909	18	10	10	9	170	154
	1910	17	8	8	7	220	205
	1911	7	3	3	3	190	170
Theft	1909	1,255	838	634	559	50,932	10,183
	1910	1,277	1,002	753	676	44,694	16,077
	1911	1,364	1,118	847	719	37,938	10,500

1047

The increase in crime is very slight and was mostly in theft.

There was a decrease of 4,697 nuisance cases. This fall is due to better regulation of traffic and better scrutiny exercised in sending up cases before Bench Magistrates and also to the fact that in cases of a technical nature the offenders were let off with a warning.

Murders.

11. There were four true cases of murder. None of them are of an important nature. In one case a woman in a fit of jealousy threw herself into a well with her two children. One child was drowned, the woman herself and the other child being rescued. The finding of the High Court was that it was a case of accident. In another case a gramani fatally stabbed a constable of the City Police mistaking him for another constable who had prosecuted the former for committing a nuisance. In the third case the motive was a sudden quarrel and in the fourth the motive is unknown, the murderer not being traced.

Dacoity.

12. At dusk on 2nd January 1911, a translator of the Madras High Court and a pleader of Madura who were out for a walk on the foreshore in Georgetown were attacked by a party of bad characters and were robbed of their personal belongings. The case presented considerable difficulty and its successful detection was due to the perseverance and skill displayed by Sub-Inspectors Gopala Aiyar and Venugopala Nayudu. Five persons, some of whom were known depredators, were charged and sentenced by the High Court to various terms of punishment ranging from 4 years to 6 months.

House-breaking and theft.

13. The premises of Framjee Bhungara, Jeweller, Mount Road, were broken into in December last and jewellery of the value of Rs. 3,200 was stolen. The case is under investigation. Apart from the money value of the property lost, the series of burglaries committed in July last in the Second Line Beach in the bank stalls of three European firms in which piece-goods were stored is worthy of mention. These burglaries were cleverly planned and the *modus operandi* was that entry into the godowns was effected through a hole in the roof and the goods were hauled up by means of a rope through the hole and were carted away in the early hours of the morning. The whole affair was so neatly managed as to baffle all efforts of the Police in the beginning. By dint of patient work and close watch on receivers, the major portion of the stolen goods was recovered from a Muhammadan receiver. Enquiries thereafter made disclosed that the burglaries were organized by a gang of daring burglars. Four of them who were habitual criminals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The only noteworthy case of theft was that which occurred in the firm of Messrs P. Orr & Sons Mount Road, and in which a diamond *addigai* worth Rs. 6,000 was stolen from the strong room. The employees of the firm were suspected and the offence is under investigation.

14. A class of crime which has been prevalent in Madras is illicit traffic in minor children. One method of traffic is to sell girls as caste girls for purposes of marriage to persons living in other Provinces and another is to send boys to foreign countries such as Ceylon and Straits Settlements for purposes of labour. In all cases the children are kidnapped from their guardians and the plots are so cleverly laid that they involve extensive and laborious investigation and definite proof of guilt is difficult to obtain. A few cases are under investigation. One case in which three boys had been kidnapped for being shipped to Rangoon to be thence sent to Upper Burma for employment as coolies on estates, was successfully prosecuted. Two persons were charged, but only one was convicted and sentenced to 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment. As the organization has its members in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, was communicated with to adopt such measures as might prevent the commission of such offences.

Opium Act cases.

15. Considerable activity was shown in raiding premises illegally used as the resort of habitual smokers of opium preparations who were there supplied with the preparation of the drug and the prosecutions were as under :—

	Number.	Convicted.
Cases prosecuted under the Opium Act	56	48
Cases prosecuted under the City Police Act	18	13

In seven of the cases under the Opium Act, the raids were organized by the Intelligence Department under Inspector Qasim Ali Sahib.

The successful detection, of a case of opium smuggling, by the City Police was an unique event of the year. In this case a consignment of opium about 800 tolas in weight intended for Rangoon was seized from a person on his arrival at the Central Station. Enquiries showed that he was a member of a gang of opium smugglers whose operations extended over different parts of the country. Its ring-leader was in Rangoon and the accomplices collected opium in this Presidency and clandestinely sent it to Rangoon. Two persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Opium Act. They were sentenced to 9 months' and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment respectively. The evidence available was insufficient to proceed against the other members of the gang. The detection of this case, however, must have dealt a heavy blow to the contraband trade in opium between the ports of Madras and Rangoon. The credit of detection is due to Inspector Hisçox and Sub-Inspector Parthasarathi Aiyangar who worked indefatigably.

Poisons Act.

16. Another matter which received attention was the illegal sale of poisons carried on by unlicensed vendors in the city. Some surprise searches were made in their premises and prohibited poisons were seized, nine cases were prosecuted, 10 persons being convicted out of 12 charged. All these cases were worked up by the Intelligence Department.

Gaming houses.

17. Nineteen gaming houses were raided during the year and 18 persons were convicted for keeping gaming houses. Five of these raids were successfully made by the Intelligence Department. Inspector Qasim Ali Sahib did particularly good work in this direction.

Intelligence Department.

18. The Intelligence Department was, in addition to its usual special work, freely employed in the investigation of several important and difficult cases. Its services were also utilized for the raids on gaming houses, smoking dens and poisons shops referred to in paragraphs 15 to 17 *supra*. The following are the brief particulars of some of the cases handled by the department :—

The Ludhiana Case.—In 1909 a bogus firm under the title of A. A. Lal Brothers at Ludhiana, Punjab, was started by three persons named (1) A. A. Lal *alias* Abdul Azeez, (2) Nur Muhammad Butt and (3) Shadi Ram. They published attractive advertisements in some of the newspapers of this and other Presidencies promising to pay handsome salaries to agents who furnished cash securities. They received securities from several persons but did not appoint them as their agents nor did they return them their money. Out of several complaints received against the firm, five clear cases of cheating were made out in this Presidency. Of the three accused mentioned above, only Nos. 2 and 3 were arrested and tried, No. 3 was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code, while No. 2 was acquitted. No. 1 absconded and is still at large. The credit of detection in this case was due to good work done by Inspector Bavanandam Pillai.

Fraud practised by means of bogus telegrams.—In 1911 three cases of cheating committed in Madras by means of sending bogus telegrams were investigated by the Intelligence Department. In one of these a signaller named Rajagopal Aiyangar of the Government Telegraph Office, Madras, was traced to be the perpetrator of the fraud. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under sections 468, 471 and 420, Indian Penal Code. In the other two cases one Varadachari of Kumbakōnam taluk was traced to be the perpetrator of the frauds. In one case he was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 467 and 420, Indian Penal Code, and in the other case to 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 467, 419 and 420, Indian Penal Code.

Cases against Messrs. Hardinge & Co., a bogus firm of Madras.—This firm was started at Triplicane in 1910 by three persons named (1) Govindaswami Mudaliyar, (2) Gopalswami Nayudu and (3) Muniswami Nayudu of Madras. They were cheating the public by sending them without their orders by value-payable post toy watches hardly worth Rs. 3 charging the addressees Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 for each such watch. On the complaint of the Private Manager of His Highness the Raja of Pudukkōttai, who was one of the victims, the Postal authorities made their enquiries in the case and, finding the accused had absconded and were not traceable, placed the case in the hands of the Police with the result that all the three accused were traced with great difficulty. Two clear cases were made out against them. The first and second accused were convicted and sentenced to suffer 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 by the High Court, under sections 467 and 420, Indian Penal Code, and 64 of the Post Office Act. The third accused was acquitted.

The Government Medical Stores Case.—This was a case of falsification of accounts in the Government Medical Stores Office, Madras, which was investigated by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu, Assistant Commissioner of Police, assisted by Inspector Rao Sahib S. Bavanandam Pillai of the Intelligence Department. The case was charge-sheeted after minute enquiry against Captain Bartley, Manager of the Medical Stores Office, and a clerk named Devavaram of that office. Captain Bartley was acquitted while Devavaram was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 477, Indian Penal Code, at the High Court Sessions.

Property lost and recovered.

19. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 85,029, out of which Rs. 24,324 worth of property was recovered.

Escapes.

20. Five persons escaped from Police custody, of whom four were recaptured. Only one police officer was criminally prosecuted and was convicted. In one case the police were departmentally punished and in three they were held free from blame.

False cases.

21. The number of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false" was 179 as against 161 in 1910. Prosecutions for making false complaints were launched in 7 cases, of which 3 ended in conviction. Out of 36,325 cases prosecuted by the Police, only 10 were declared false after trial.

Prevention.

22. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 926 as against 959 in 1910 and that of bad characters newly registered during the year was the same as in the previous year, namely,
194. One hundred and sixty-seven registered bad characters were convicted during the year. Houses of bad repute on the Police registers numbered 34 as against 43 in the previous year.

The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 124 against 106 in 1910. There were 11 prosecutions and 8 convictions for breach of the rules.

One hundred and eighty persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 199 in 1910.

Finger prints of 718 persons were sent for record and 1,049 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger Print Bureau which traced convictions in 242 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 31 persons, of whom 24 were bound over. Nineteen persons were sent to jail in default of finding security. One man forfeited his security for lapsing into crime and was sent to jail.

Prosecuting Inspectors.

23. Both the Inspectors at the Egmore and Georgetown Courts have done their work satisfactorily. In G.O. No. 1200, Judicial, dated 25th July 1911, the Government have sanctioned two Sub-Inspectors as Assistants to the Prosecuting Inspectors. These Sub-Inspectors have been appointed and sent to Vellore School for training.

Licenses.

24. Licenses under the various acts were issued by the Commissioner of Police as below :—

Licenses issued under the Arms Act.

	1910.	1911.
Licenses to import arms and military stores. (Form II)	74	70
Do. to import arms, ammunition or military stores by land (Form III)	12	4
Do. to import arms, ammunition or military stores by sea (Form V)	36	37
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to Native States and Foreign territories (Form VII)	92	115
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to British Territories through Native States (Form VII)	273	224
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII)	211	198
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII)	18	17
Do. to possess fire arms (Form XV)	*26	*22
Do. to possess ammunition or Military Stores (Form XV)	*39	*43
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI)	199	182
Do. to go armed on a Journey (Form XIX)	1	7
Under the Explosives Act.		
Licenses to import explosives (Form I)	150	121
General licenses to transport explosives (Form II)	11	21
Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A)	12	13
Do. to posses and sell explosives (Form B)	183	192
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc., (Form C)	2	3
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F)	1	1
Under the Petroleum Act.		
Licenses to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	6	7
General licenses to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)	3	4
Special licenses to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)	..	2
Under the Emigration Act.		
Emigration Sub-depot licenses	20	21
Under the City Police Act.		
Licenses for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.	865	937
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc.	333	332
Occasional licenses to sell foreign liquors	49	59
General licenses for music for religious institutions	133	138
Licenses for gymnasium	11	11
Do. for places of public resort	101	99
Other music licenses	5,862	6,375
Under the Poisons Act.		
Licenses to possess and sell poisons	2	3
Under the Motor Vehicles Act.		
Number of motor-cars and cycles registered	171	234
Do. of drivers' licenses issued	325	668
Under the Hackney Carriage Act.		
Number of Hackney Carriages registered	1,971	1,980
Do. of drivers' licenses issued	2,574	2,554

* Includes licenses issued in previous year and still in force.

150

Rupees 3,409–14–0, as against Rs. 3,648–2–0 in 1910, were collected as fees under the Hackney Carriage Act during the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,612–13–3, as against Rs. 4,869–15–10 in the previous year.

The amended Hackney Carriage Act V of 1911 was passed during the year. A special feature of the new Act is the inclusion of rickshaws in the definition of hackney carriages. Draft bye-laws have been submitted to Government for approval.

Mobilization.

25. The City Police force was on 30th September 1911 mobilized under my orders. Officers and men required under the rules assembled promptly at the given time and place.

General.

26. On the 12th December 1911 a Darbar was held in the Banqueting Hall to announce the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. There were sports and other festivities during the day at the several centres of the city and in the evening a procession was formed and passed through the principal thoroughfares from Georgetown to the Island ground, where there was a public entertainment followed by a display of fireworks. A large crowd assembled to witness the celebrations. The event passed off without any accident and the Police did their duty creditably under trying circumstances.

(2) The carnival of sports was held as usual at the South Indian Athletic Association grounds, People's Park, for six days from the 24th December 1911. Nothing unusual happened.

(3) With the sanction of Government 62 European Police officers of the city underwent a course of training in *Jiu Jitsu* under a Japanese expert.

(4) A competition was held for the Police of all stations in the city to determine which station could produce the best set up and drilled section and a shield was offered as a prize. The final parade was held on 8th April 1911 and the Inspector-General of Police was the Judge. The shield was won by the Police of D-1 Wallajah road station. Similar competitions will be held annually in future, the shield being retained by the winners for a year.

(5) Steps were taken to organize ambulance classes for the City Police; but as, owing to heavy calls during the season, the classes could not be held, the matter was postponed until the next hot weather. The Government will be addressed shortly on the subject.

(6) Efforts have been made successfully to prevent illicit sale of opium.

(7) Some excellent work was done by beat constables.

(8) The beat and patrol system was revised during the year. According to the new system, beat duty at fixed points has been extended up to 9 P.M. on account of traffic being heavy up to that hour and the several beats have been divided into sections, each section being placed under a head constable who is held responsible for the work of men in his section to a greater extent than was formerly the case.

(9) Special measures have been adopted to put down rowdyism in particular localities in Georgetown where it was rife, by vigilant patrol at stated hours.

Work of officers.

27. Mr. Cunningham has done much good work in the Northern Range. His zeal and energy were beginning to have their effect, when he was unfortunately obliged to take sick leave.

The locality where the residence of the Deputy Commissioner of this range is situated, is an unhealthy one and I am now corresponding with the Inspector-General of Police with a view to obtaining a house in a more healthy locality.

The office Manager M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao, B.A., deserves great credit for his working of the several branches of the office.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu has given invaluable assistance while in charge of the Intelligence Department. He also acted as Deputy Commissioner during the period of Mr. Cunningham's absence on leave and proved himself well qualified for the work.

Of the Inspectors I wish to mention specially Mr. Hiscox and Rao Sahib S. Bavanandam Pillai, both of whose work has been uniformly good. Mr. Hiscox's work in the opium-smuggling case was particularly good. Mr. Bavanandam Pillai acted as Assistant Commissioner during Mr. Parankusam Nayudu's absence and during the period successfully worked several important cases.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
14*th February* 1912.

P. HANNYNGTON,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

II

Letter—from P. Hannyngton, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras City.
To—the Inspector-General of Police, Madras City.
Dated—the 15th March 1912.
No.—F.O.C., 186/General.

With reference to Chief Office memorandum No. 1/A. R., dated 20th February 1912, I have the honour to state that the year 1911 was a normal one in respect of crime. The two classes of crime mostly prevalent in the city are burglaries and thefts. The former are committed by professional burglars and members of criminal gangs of Nellore and other districts and the latter by local thieves and the koravas of Thogamalai and kepmaris of Vembakampet and Sevapet who visit the city periodically.

In 1911 no criminal gangs made their appearance in the city and the burglaries committed by the professionals were well handled by the police.

In regard to thefts, the preventive measures adopted were to send picked men from the divisions and the Intelligence Department to the native villages of the koravas and kepmaris to obtain a previous knowledge of them in order that they could be identified if they visited the city. To deal with local thieves, detectives in disguise were freely employed and they succeeded in detecting some of the thefts committed in gentlemen's bungalows of which there was an epidemic for some time.

The active criminals of the city were carefully watched and such of them as could not be charged with specific offences were proceeded against under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Although the number of such cases was not large, the persons selected for prosecution were of a dangerous type.

A careful watch was maintained on pawn-brokers who are the habitual receivers of stolen property and when there was reasonable suspicion their shops were searched and accounts examined. This facilitated detection to a large extent.

In spite of the obvious obstacles which confront the police in the city and the facilities which exist for the disposal of stolen property, the city police were fairly successful in detective work in the year under report.

153

~~69~~

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1911, classified according to the results of the investigation held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code. [Para. 26.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Justifiable Homicides.					Suicides.					Accidental Deaths.					Found dead, Injuries and Causes unknown.					Deaths from Drinking.				
		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Male		Females.		
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	15	...	38	56	20	24	14	114	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjām ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	2	37	3	84	241	141	153	83	618	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	88	2	138	218	154	164	91	627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	9	...	20	133	65	65	39	302	7	...	2	...	9	12	...	...	...	12
	Gōdāvari ...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	84	2	127	137	91	54	40	322	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	76	2	123	83	88	76	60	307	4	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	1
	Guntūr ...	1	...	...	...	1	35	1	78	2	116	99	88	90	67	344	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	70	...	107	141	64	193	64	462	4	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	257	5	442	11	715	1,052	691	795	444	2,982	18	1	2	2	23	17	...	...	...	17
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	56	2	78	53	35	56	14	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	3	...	...	...	3	27	1	38	1	67	56	50	76	33	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	36	1	54	78	38	156	45	317	3	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	118	...	177	68	35	146	41	290	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor ...	2	...	...	...	2	22	2	25	1	50	120	53	185	54	412	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	36	4	79	90	130	166	114	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	23	1	52	93	87	105	86	371	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	24	1	64	161	161	128	100	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	45	4	72	83	68	149	108	408	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	5	...	...	...	5	265	12	401	15	693	802	657	1,167	595	3,221	4	...	4	1	9	2	...	...	...	2
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	1	...	...	...	1	40	...	36	...	76	127	109	68	105	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	70	2	108	142	133	161	114	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	81	...	114	88	89	128	114	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rāmnād ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	36	...	59	61	82	82	43	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	59	...	89	53	37	61	50	201	8	3	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	2	...	...	...	2	36	3	93	2	134	191	97	228	109	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	6	6	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	South Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	20	...	74	292	88	85	86	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	9	1	44	82	50	28	37	197	7	1	7	2	17	1	...	...	...	1
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	21	...	65	169	89	78	77	413	6	1	4	...	11	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	3	...	...	...	3	329	6	429	5	769	1,121	780	920	735	3,556	21	5	13	3	42	3	...	...	...	3
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	12	59	6	13	1	79	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	54	3	9	2	68	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	4	...	19	113	9	22	3	147	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
	Grand Total ...	9	...	...	...	9	889	23	1,291	31	2,234	3,144	2,157	2,928	1,791	10,020	49	7	20	6	82	23	...	...	...	23

155

71

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1911, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Deaths from Neglect or Want.					Deaths from Exposure.					Deaths from other Causes.					Total.				Grand Total.	
		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Madras City ...	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	2	3	1	13	90	23	43	15	113	58
Northern Range.	Ganjām ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	3	9	288	145	194	89	433	283
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	155	252	93	420	345
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	165	67	77	39	232	116
	Gōdāvari ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	91	138	42	273	180
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	88	152	63	221	215
	Guntūr ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	136	89	168	69	225	237
	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	185	64	264	65	249	329
	Total ...	1	...	2	..	3	2	...	1	...	3	6	2	3	3	14	1,354	699	1,245	400	2,053	1,705
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	36	112	16	108	128
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	87	51	116	34	138	150
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	12	...	30	115	39	207	46	154	253
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	35	265	42	162	307
	Chittoor ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	147	55	210	55	202	265
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	134	202	118	259	320
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	120	89	129	87	209	216
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	161	152	101	361	253
	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	69	194	112	175	306
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	15	...	36	1,099	669	1,587	611	1,768	2,198
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	168	109	104	105	277	209
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	134	231	116	311	347
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	89	209	114	210	323
	Rāmnād ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	82	118	43	166	161
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	42	122	52	131	174
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	100	322	111	329	433
	The Nilgiris ...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	6	...	18	6
	South Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	88	105	86	344	191
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	10	131	53	45	40	184	85
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	220	90	103	77	310	180
	Total ...	1	...	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	7	2	1	...	10	1,487	793	1,365	744	2,280	2,109
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	70	7	16	1	77	17
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	3	10	2	66	12
	Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	1	..	...	2	133	10	26	3	143	29
	Grand Total ...	2	...	4	1	7	5	...	1	...	6	42	7	22	4	75	4,163	2,194	4,266	1,833	6,357	6,099

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1911.

Ranges.	Districts.	Suicides. By drowning. Males. Adults.	Suicides. By drowning. Males. Children.	Suicides. By drowning. Females. Adults.	Suicides. By drowning. Females. Children.	Suicides. By drowning. Total.	Suicides. By hanging. Males. Adults.	Suicides. By hanging. Males. Children.	Suicides. By hanging. Females. Adults.	Suicides. By hanging. Females. Children.	Suicides. By hanging. Total.	Suicides. By poison. Males. Adults.	Suicides. By poison. Males. Children.	Suicides. By poison. Females. Adults.	Suicides. By poison. Females. Children.	Suicides. By poison. Total.	Suicides. By lethal weapons. Males. Adults.	Suicides. By lethal weapons. Males. Children.	Suicides. By lethal weapons. Females. Adults.	Suicides. By lethal weapons. Females. Children.	Suicides. By lethal weapons. Total.	Suicides. By other causes. Males. Adults.	Suicides. By other causes. Males. Children.	Suicides. By other causes. Females. Adults.	Suicides. By other causes. Females. Children.	Suicides. By other causes. Total.	Suicides. Total. Males. Adults.	Suicides. Total. Males. Children.	Suicides. Total. Females. Adults.	Suicides. Total. Females. Children.	Grand Total. Males.	Grand Total. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Madras City ...	18	...	15	...	33	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	..	...	2	23	...	15	...	23	15
Northern Range.	Ganjām	13	1	18	1	33	28	1	17	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	.	1	42	2	37	3	44	40
	Vizagapatam ...	42	1	80	2	125	5	...	7	...	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	88	2	48	90
	Jeypore	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	9	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	1	10	1	9	...	11	9
	Gōdāvari ...	34	...	76	2	112	4	...	4	...	8	2	...	4	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	84	2	41	86
	Kistna	38	...	69	2	109	5	..	5	...	10	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	...	2	45	..	76	2	45	78
	Guntūr	29	1	74	2	106	6	..	4	...	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	78	2	36	80
	Nellore	34	...	64	...	98	1	...	4	...	5	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	70	...	37	70
	Total ...	191	3	381	9	584	55	2	50	2	109	5	...	8	...	13	4	...	1	...	5	2	...	2	...	4	257	5	442	11	262	453
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	11	1	49	2	63	6	...	7	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	56	2	20	58
	Bellary	14	...	36	1	51	13	1	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	38	1	28	39
	Anantapur ...	8	...	35	1	44	8	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	36	1	17	37
	Cuddapah ...	44		113	...	157	13	...	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	59	...	118	...	59	118
	Chittoor ...	9	2	16	1	28	13	..	9	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22	2	25	1	24	26
	North Arcot ...	11	3	21	4	39	24	1	15	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	36	4	39	40
	Chingleput ...	8	..	14	1	23	17	2	9	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	23	1	28	24
	South Arcot ...	6	...	7	...	13	30	...	15	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	5	39	...	24	1	39	25
	Salem	8	1	41	3	53	13	...	4	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	45	4	23	49
	Total ...	119	7	332	13	471	137	5	67	1	210	..	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	2	1	5	265	12	401	15	277	416
Southern Range.	Tanjore	2	...	3	...	5	36	...	30	...	66	...	..	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	40	..	36	...	40	36
	Trichinopoly ...	5	...	14	1	20	30	1	45	1	77	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	70	2	36	72
	Madura	19	...	70	...	89	12	...	10	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	33	...	81	...	33	81
	Rāmnād	5	...	14	..	19	16	...	17	...	33	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	23	...	36	...	23	36
	Tinnevelly ...	9	2	25	...	36	15	...	22	...	37	3	...	12	...	15	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	59	...	30	59
	Coimbatore ...	22	2	71	1	96	14	1	22	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3	93	2	39	95
	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	4
	South Malabar ...	2	...	3	...	5	52	...	16	...	68	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	20	...	54	20
	North Malabar ...	3		3	...	6	29	...	6	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	34	...	9	1	34	10
	South Canara ...	6	...	10	...	16	35	...	10	...	45	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	44	..	21	...	44	21
	Total ...	73	4	214	2	293	241	2	181	3	427	5	...	31	...	36	4	...	1	...	5	6	...	2	...	8	329	6	429	5	335	434
	The Railway Police, Madras	1		1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	10	9	...	3	...	9	3
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	..	4	6	...	1	...	6	1
	Total ...	2	...	1	...		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	11	...	3	...	14	15	...	4	...	15	4
	Grand Total ...	403	14	943	24	1,384	437	9	298	6	750	10	...	39	...	49	16	...	2	...	18	23	...	9	1	33	889	23	1,291	31	912	1,322

156

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1911—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Accidental Deaths. By drowning. Males. Adults.					By wild beasts.					By snakes.					By Railways.					By other causes.					Total.				Grand Total.	
		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Madras City ...	16	7	12	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	39	13	12	9	73	56	20	24	14	76	38
Northern Range.	Ganjām	24	63	62	45	194	145	34	59	14	252	12	12	14	11	49	...	...	...	...	...	60	32	18	13	123	241	141	153	83	382	236
	Vizagapatam ...	76	107	90	69	342	20	6	10	2	38	19	9	9	4	41	...	...	...	...	...	103	32	55	16	206	218	154	164	91	372	255
	Jeypore ...	32	14	21	15	82	57	22	15	5	99	14	14	17	9	54	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	12	10	67	133	65	65	39	198	104
	Gōdāvari ...	47	67	28	28	170	24	2	5	4	35	8	4	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	57	18	16	8	99	137	91	54	40	228	94
	Kistna ...	46	74	58	52	230	...	1	..	...	1	9	...	5	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	13	4	58	83	88	76	60	171	136
	Guntūr	56	74	70	58	258	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	38	13	18	9	78	99	88	90	67	187	157
	Nellore	76	59	174	55	364	5	...	2	2	9	12	2	7	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	48	3	10	4	65	141	64	193	64	205	257
	Total ...	357	458	503	322	1,640	251	65	91	27	434	80	42	59	31	212	...	..	...	...	..	364	126	142	64	696	1,052	691	795	444	1,743	1,239
Central Range.	Kurnool	26	24	43	14	107	2	...	...	...	2	5	1	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	10	...	40	53	35	56	14	88	70
	Bellary	23	36	62	30	151	..	...	1	...	1	7	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	7	3	50	56	50	76	33	106	109
	Anantapur ...	41	31	150	43	265	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	34	6	5	1	46	78	38	156	45	116	201
	Cuddapah ...	51	33	140	39	263	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	5	2	26	68	35	146	41	103	187
	Chittoor ...	99	48	183	49	379		...	...	...	...	10	1	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	2	...	17	120	53	185	54	173	239
	North Arcot ...	47	103	146	106	402	...	...	..	...	...	16	14	7	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	27	13	13	5	58	90	130	166	114	220	280
	Chingleput ...	45	69	85	75	274	3	...	1	...	4	29	7	16	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	3	9	39	93	87	105	86	180	191
	South Arcot ...	51	113	82	85	331	8	3	5	4	20	42	23	27	6	98	...	...	...	...	...	60	22	14	5	101	161	161	128	100	322	228
	Salem	48	59	143	106	356	...	...	..	...	...	6	4	4	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	2	...	36	83	68	149	108	151	257
	Total ..	431	516	1,034	547	2,528	13	3	8	4	28	118	51	64	19	252	...	...	...	...	...	240	87	61	25	413	802	657	1,167	595	1,459	1,762
Southern Range.	Tanjore	53	92	46	90	281	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	11	6	51	...	...	...	...	...	46	11	11	9	77	127	109	68	105	236	173
	Trichinopoly ...	58	102	133	105	398	...	...	...	...	...	39	14	17	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	45	17	11	4	77	142	133	161	114	275	275
	Madura	59	69	110	103	341	2	...	1	...	3	3	4	4	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	13	9	62	88	89	128	114	177	242
	Rāmnād ...	36	67	67	37	207	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	15	6	58	61	82	82	43	143	125
	Tinnevelly ..	35	32	53	46	166	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	8	4	34	53	37	61	50	90	111
	Coimbatore ...	146	86	215	96	543	1	...	...	..	1	19	6	4	5	34	...	...	...	...	...	25	5	9	8	47	191	97	228	109	288	337
	The Nilgiris ...	1	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	8	6	6	1	...	12	1
	South Malabar ...	60	52	62	76	250	2	1	...	...	3	67	13	23	3	106	...	...	...	...	..	73	22	...	7	102	202	88	85	86	290	171
	North Malabar ..	21	40	16	30	107	1	...	...	...	1	29	4	9	4	46	...	...	...	...	...	31	6	3	3	43	82	50	28	37	132	65
	South Canara ...	62	70	48	56	236	4	...	...	...	4	28	5	24	12	69	...	...	...	...	...	75	14	6	9	104	169	89	78	77	258	155
	Total ...	531	613	751	639	2,534	10	1	1	...	12	215	54	92	37	398	...	...	...	...	...	365	112	76	59	612	1,121	780	920	735	1,901	1,655
	The Railway Police, Madras	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	5	13	1	78	..	...	...	...	...	59	6	13	1	65	14
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	9	2	64	3	...	...	...	3	54	3	9	2	57	11
	Total ...	...	2	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	7	22	3	142	3	...	...	...	3	113	9	22	3	122	25
	Grand Total ...	1,335	1,596	2,300	1,513	6,744	274	69	100	31	474	414	147	215	87	863	110	7	22	3	142	1011	338	291	157	1,797	3,144	2,157	2,928	1,791	5,301	4,719

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1911. [Para. 32.]

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.		Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of cases in column 4 in which complainants were prosecuted		Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by criminal courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.
	Pending orders of Magistrates from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainant.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	...	197	179	18	...	24	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	36,325	10	0·0	Madras City.
Ganjām	11	100	101	2	8	15	14	5	7	7	5	4	7	2,721	17	0·6	Ganjām.
Vizagapatam	6	149	141	4	10	21	13	7	6	6	1	2	5	4,257	3	0·1	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	11	43	47	...	7	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	278	5	1·8	Jeypore.
Gōdāvari	37	126	104	13	46	24	7	4	3	1	5	4	2	4,217	21	0·5	Gōdāvari.
Kistna	107	284	265	24	102	66	17	15	2	2	30	7	12	4,907	21	0·4	Kistna.
Guntūr	32	151	144	16	23	27	25	10	13	12	11	10	5	3,298	34	1·0	Guntūr.
Nellore	23	91	88	3	23	17	17	12	2	2	11	4	5	3,380	9	0·3	Nellore.
Kurnool	25	187	201	1	10	27	25	12	13	13	1	7	5	2,139	47	2·2	Kurnool.
Bellary	51	209	189	13	58	6	1	...	1	1	7	3	2	4,291	34	0·8	Bellary.
Anantapur	31	136	120	14	33	25	19	11	6	3	15	1	10	1,761	12	0·7	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	14	136	142	...	8	24	5	4	...	...	8	4	3	1,601	38	2·4	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	30	240	249	5	16	27	...	..	...	...	21	5	14	2,664	22	0·8	Chittoor.
North Arcot	21	266	250	1	36	4	1	...	...	...	12	5	4	4,795	23	0·5	North Arcot.
Chingleput	17	199	201	1	14	3	3	...	2	2	4	1	1	3,361	11	0·3	Chingleput.
South Arcot	51	338	324	...	65	6	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	5,749	12	0·2	South Arcot.
Salem	54	301	293	9	53	31	30	4	18	18	49	38	18	4,300	22	0·5	Salem.
Tanjore	33	303	268	7	61	73	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	7,633	16	0·2	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	39	403	360	16	66	54	5	1	2	2	38	15	14	7,006	28	0·4	Trichinopoly.
Madura	6	111	104	2	11	15	6	2	4	4	16	9	6	10,554	28	0·3	Madura.
Rāmnād	29	177	176	4	26	22	8	5	2	2	14	5	4	4,344	20	0·5	Rāmnād.
Tinnevelly	63	314	325	14	38	13	5	3	2	2	13	6	8	4,694	27	0·6	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore	115	438	454	7	92	33	24	11	5	5	5	4	2	4,268	23	0·5	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	5	18	19	1	3	6	5	3	1	1	2	...	...	1,445	2	0·1	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar ...	36	242	213	4	61	49	14	8	5	4	2	2	...	5,608	2	0·0	South Malabar.
North Malabar ...	9	123	112	5	15	47	18	10	6	5	3	2	3	2,163	10	0·5	North Malabar.
South Canara ..	4	136	123	5	12	29	6	1	3	3	5	3	5	1,231	16	1·3	South Canara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	7	20	21	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	950	4	0·4	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	4	40	41	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	14	1·1	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total ...	871	5,478	5,254	194	901	697	283	138	103	95	287	146	140	141,242	531	0·4	Total.

158

159

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

75

Recd.	1912.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Spare copies*	

G.O. No. 1758, 29th October 1912.

Police Administration Report for 1911.

Reviewing the Police Administration Report for the year 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 1758, Judicial, dated 29th October 1912.

The Government have read with interest Mr. Cowie's report on the administration of the Police department during the year 1911.

2. Mr. H. Douglas Robertson acted as Inspector-General from the 22nd April to the 15th November 1911 during Mr. Cowie's absence on leave. There were no other important changes in the *personnel* of the higher ranks and comparatively few transfers of officers in charge of districts. Mr. P. B. Thomas remained at the head of the Criminal Investigation department during the whole year.

3. *Districts and divisions.*—One new police district (Chittoor) was created and some consequential changes were made in sub-divisions. The Government are not at present convinced that it is necessary to incur the expense entailed by the formation of a sub-division in each of the reconstituted districts of North and South Arcot. They sanctioned the appointment of a second personal assistant in the former district on account of special circumstances which afford no ground for his permanent retention. The fact should not have been used by the Inspector-General as an argument in support of his views, nor was it necessary for him to reiterate those views so frequently in this report.

4. *Strength and cost of the force.*—The total sanctioned strength of the force is now 32,251 against 24,559 in 1906. In the same period the cost has increased from Rs. 53,53,053 to Rs. 80,92,797.

5. *Recruitment and discipline.*—The number of vacancies among the rank and file on the last day of the year was 2,318 as against 2,643 on the corresponding date of the previous year, the largest number of vacancies being in Madura and Bellary. In consequence of the Police Commission's reforms, the sanctioned strength of the force was suddenly raised by 6,000 in 1909 and it is scarcely surprising that so large an additional number could only be recruited slowly. In order to meet the present shortage, the Inspector-General recommends the enrolment of a fair proportion of illiterates whose deficiencies in the matter of education will be made up by superior physique. The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction this course. The Inspector-General further urges "that the service should be made more attractive "by the direct recruitment of a number of head constables." This proposal is not understood. The direct recruitment of head constables would *pro tanto* reduce the chances of promotion open to constables and thus tend to make the service less attractive. The Inspector-General also appears to be under a misapprehension regarding the promotion of head constables to the rank of Sub-Inspector. In order to provide for the promotion of deserving head constables, the Government have permitted a maximum of 15 per cent. of the vacancies among the ranks of Sub-Inspector to be filled by promotion in this way, but it was never their intention to require that that proportion of appointments *must* be made by promoting head constables. The ratio of 15 per cent. is a maximum and not a compulsory minimum.

6. The ratio of departmental punishments slightly increased during the year, the percentage being highest in Madras City. The Government are glad to have the Inspector-General's assurance that punishments are on the whole carefully considered and inflicted with due discretion. The Madras figures continue to compare unfavourably with those of other provinces and this disparity should receive the careful attention of the Inspector-General. The Government find that black marks are given much more freely in this Presidency than elsewhere and they approve of the Inspector-General's proposal to suspend the award of a black mark in the case of a man whose past record has been good. The Inspector-General's reference to the 15 per cent. reserve at head-quarters is not understood. This reserve is intended to supply vacancies of men who are absent on leave or under training and very few, if any, of the men forming the reserve will ordinarily be at head-quarters. Leave should be given as freely as is possible, for one of the most frequent offences is absence without leave and the liberal grant of leave will undoubtedly make the force more popular.

7. *Judicial punishments.*—The increase in the number of judicial punishments inflicted upon the police during the year is attributable almost entirely to a larger number of prosecutions under the Police Act. It is satisfactory to record that the number of convictions for extortion fell from 14 to 4, and it is evident from the punishments inflicted by the courts that the misconduct of the delinquents was not of a very grave character. The Inspector-General's statement that certain police officers of the Ganjām district were dismissed the force for torturing a prisoner requires amplification. An inquiry was held by a magistrate, who found that there was not enough evidence to justify judicial proceedings though there were sufficient grounds for believing that the police officers concerned could not have been ignorant of what had occurred. The injuries inflicted on the prisoner were not of a serious nature.

8. *Training.*—The Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be ably managed by Mr. G. H. Bernays, who is also in charge of the Central Recruits' School at that place. Examination results were on the whole satisfactory. The Recruits' School at Coimbatore has been opened since the close of the year, and the selection of a site for the school at Anantapur has been recently approved. The statistics of recruitment for the sub-inspectorate show that, instead of the department growing gradually more popular with the educated classes, the reverse process is taking place, and only one B.A. and five F.A.'s were admitted to the new class which opened in October 1911. It is disappointing that a larger number of young men who have completed their University course are not secured for these appointments. As the Inspector-General points out, the public have begun to appreciate this class of officers and the standard of efficiency amongst them is, by the almost unanimous consent of District Superintendents of Police, on the increase. The Government notice with satisfaction Mr. Cowie's commendation of Mr. Chetham for the special interest he has taken in the training of these young officers. It is not to be expected that a young sub-inspector will have the same skill in detection as an officer who has already served for many years in the force, and some of them are no doubt apt to have a somewhat exalted idea of their position; but these are faults that will be dispelled by experience and by judicious handling by their superior officers. Superintendents must not show too great a readiness to find fault, but should treat minor mistakes and misconduct with leniency and endeavour to afford instruction and guidance rather than to inflict punishment, while good work should receive generous encouragement. The position of an investigating officer is a very difficult one, partly owing to the nature of the duties and the circumstances in which they have to be performed, and partly on account of the general distrust of the police and the readiness of the public and even of the courts to believe the worst. With the improvement in methods of work which is undoubtedly taking place confidence in the integrity of the force will gradually be established, and this again will react on recruitment and make the department more attractive as a field of employment to educated young men until, it may be hoped, at no distant date the growth of trust in police work will secure that popular support which is essential for successful prevention and detection of crime.

9. *Village Police.*—The Government are pleased to note the Inspector-General's testimony to the improvement in the work of the village police during the year under

report. Mr. Cowie should explain separately why so little progress has been made in the large majority of the districts in the direction of providing plots of cultivable land for ghat talaiyaris.

10. *Railway Police.*—A rearrangement of the jurisdiction of the two Superintendents was carried into effect on the 1st of July and each officer now deals with only one railway administration. The work of this branch of the force was satisfactory.

11. *Crime.*—There was a very slight increase in the number of cases of grave crime, the figure having remained stationary between 30,000 and 31,000 since 1908. The number of murders in the same period fluctuates around 600 and in 1911 was 599. Of the 521 cases completely dealt with by the police during the year, 140 ended in conviction. The police cannot do much to prevent murders and the detection of that form of crime is attended with special difficulty. Dacoity, however, is an offence which is capable of prevention by energetic police action and the Governor in Council notices with regret that the improvement obtained in 1909 and 1910 has not been maintained. In Nellore there were in each of the last three years 36, 59 and 77 dacoities. The Inspector-General reports that the Deputy Inspector-General is about to visit the district to examine and discuss matters on the spot; it would seem that the matter required his earlier attention. There has also been an increase of robberies and burglaries in this district and the Inspector-General should consider the expediency of sending police from other districts as a temporary measure and of deputing a special staff of Criminal Intelligence Department officers to assist the ordinary police in coping with this regrettable increase in preventible crime.

A similar temporary strengthening of the police force is desirable in any district in which dacoity is rife. Possibly good results could be obtained by increasing the village police temporarily, a measure which would be less costly and perhaps more effective than additions to the regular force. No pains must be spared to suppress this form of crime and any increase of it must at once receive the earnest attention of the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General as well as of the District officers, including the magistracy, from the District Magistrate downwards.

There was a fairly large increase in thefts, notably in the Gōdāvari district where the number was already very large, and where the recovery of stolen property was very poor. Considerable use has been made of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in this district, but the continued increase of offences against property suggests doubts whether the real criminals have been reached. It is satisfactory to find that the pilfering of cargoes at Cocanada has been stopped by the new harbour police.

The Inspector-General is able to record once more an almost general reduction in the number of cattle thefts, the steady diminution of such cases in Madura being particularly marked, as the result, no doubt, of the special measures taken to that end by the late Superintendent, Mr. Lane. The results of Mr. Hitchcock's energetic administration are also reflected in the figures for Salem.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Madura	441	315	286
Salem	449	401	284

12. The political assassination of Mr. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly, at Maniyachi junction on June 17, followed by the suicide of the assassin, unmasked a conspiracy of a number of young men of this Presidency and Travancore. The conviction by a special tribunal of the High Court of nine members of the secret society took place after the close of the year. The Governor in Council has already, in special orders, expressed his approval of the excellent work of the police officers engaged in the investigation of this case.

The most serious riot which occurred during the year was that in Coimbatore in connection with the Moharram festival. But for the promptitude and resource shown on this occasion by Mr. Humphreys, the Inspector in charge of the reserve, it is not unlikely that the Town Inspector would have lost his life.

13. There was again an improvement in the percentage of cases of grave crime personally investigated by Superintendents, though one officer showed once more a regrettable indifference to the importance of this duty. His explanation should be called for and submitted to Government when he returns from leave. It must be

remembered that these statistics are defective in that they do not show the degree of promptitude with which the investigation was taken up. A Superintendent who is invariably late in commencing investigation may show a very high percentage without materially contributing to the success of the police enquiry.

14. The Inspector-General's observations on the general merits of investigation work in each district are admittedly incomplete as the orders of Government in this matter reached Mr. Cowie only towards the close of the year and Mr. Robertson, who was acting as Inspector-General, left on record no remarks on the character of the work done in the districts which he had inspected. The Government hope that in future the Deputy Inspector-Generals' reports on the subject, with the Inspector-General's own notes of inspection, will provide material for a full and thorough examination of this subject. It is satisfactory to have the Inspector-General's assurance that crime is undoubtedly more readily reported to the new class of station-house officers and that investigation is seldom burked. But the apathy and timidity of the public in certain districts which are overrun by criminal gangs must considerably enhance the difficulties of prevention and detection.

15. It seems possible that the use of statistics of police work is not even yet properly understood. While any condemnation of the police which is based purely on the statistical results obtained cannot too strongly be deprecated, statistics are still of great value as indicating to the superior officers the localities where the prevention and detection of crime are unsatisfactory and, therefore, require special attention and probably special measures. When the returns show an increase of crime or a failure to detect it, or both, the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendent should at once direct their attention to that locality and examine the causes of the unsatisfactory situation. If there are circumstances of a novel character, the local police officers should be instructed how to deal with them ; if mistakes have been made they should be corrected ; if special measures are required they should be taken ; but it should be borne in mind that the principal object is to find a remedy rather than to discover a scapegoat.

16. *Habitual criminals.*—The framing of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, is engaging the consideration of Government and when they have been introduced better control over criminal castes and gangs should be possible. Since the close of the year, the Government have approved of the opening by the Salvation Army of a settlement for the reclamation of certain criminal gangs of the Guntūr district at Sitanagram ; the experiment with the Rudrapad Korachas in Bellary has so far been successful ; and Mr. Ludwig deserves commendation for the personal interest he is taking in the Kalichedu experiment, a criminal gang of Kathiras being employed under his supervision in the mica mines at that place. The Government are in favour of specific action being taken against individual members of criminal gangs either by the charging of individuals with specific cases of dacoity, robbery, etc., or by the employment of the security sections against the more dangerous members in preference to prosecutions under sections 400, 401 and 402, Indian Penal Code.

There was a marked decline in the number of cases in which the police applied for persons of bad livelihood to be ordered to find security to be of good behaviour and the percentage of cases in which the applications were successful also fell. This most important branch of preventive work needs judicious handling and should always receive the personal attention of the Superintendent himself. If it is well done it ought always to be followed by a reduction in crime against property. The further decline in the number of persons ordered under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code to notify their movements to the police is disappointing. The prosecution should always press for orders under that section in appropriate cases.

17. The progress made in introducing the new scheme of allocation was not altogether satisfactory and the Governor in Council trusts that the new organization will be practically complete by the end of the present year. In future reports the Inspector-General should state the progress made in providing houses for the officers entitled to them. The denial of the free house which forms part of the remuneration of these officers must have a bad effect on recruiting.

18. The Government have learnt with interest of the introduction of crime charts modelled on the system inaugurated at Hyderabad by Mr. Gayer, and share the Inspector-General's opinion that this step is likely to give results of considerable value.

19. The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne to the good work of the officers named in paragraph 39 of the report and congratulate Mr. Cowie upon the steady progress made in almost all branches of police administration.

(True Extract.)

A. G. Cardew,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
,, the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
,, the Inspector-General of Prisons.
,, all District Magistrates.
,, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Copy to the Revenue department.
,, ,, Government of India, Home department (with C.L.).

Editors' Table.